

SECURITY PROTOCOL  
PASSED UNANIMOUSLY  
BY LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

**Approval Is Given by 47 Nations to the Resolution, Which Was Introduced by Nicholas Politis—No Abstentions Were Registered**

Resolutions Framed in Such Manner  
to Allow All Delegates to Accept

## Paul Hymans Claims All Roads by Which War Could Enter Have Been Blocked—Sove- reignty of Nations Supreme

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 2.—At the close of the sitting of the Assembly of the League of Nations a resolution, approving the security pact, was voted unanimously by the 47 states represented there being no abstentions.

The draft protocol, accompanied by two resolutions, was placed before the Assembly. These resolutions were framed

## LIBERAL ACTION BRINGS BRITAIN

## NEAR ELECTION

### Ultimatum on Russian Pact

Threatens Contingency

## Threatens Continuance of Labor Government

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Oct. 2.—A general elec-

tion in six weeks and a change of Government in six days are possibilities which have grown into probabilities in the past 24 hours. Either event is not yet certain, but preparations have commenced in every nation.

ussions have commenced in early political camp here to meet one or both of these contingencies. This dramatic development has arisen from decisions taken at the Liberal Party meeting yesterday.

At this meeting Herbert H. As-

quith, with the practically unanimous support of his followers, delivered an ultimatum to the Labor Government. This ultimatum concerns the Russian treaties. It is in the form of a reasoned resolution

declaring the inability of Parliament to approve an arrangement which "contemplates" a British Government guaranteed loan to Soviet Russia. It thus challenges the basis of the Government's entire agreement with Russia. The Liberals admit it

A particularly interesting passage was that in which he alluded to the "alteration" brought about by the Japanese objection. "The important difference," he said, "is that the presumption of an aggressor will, by

responsible motion were entered by the Conservatives against the Government's action in abandoning the prosecution of the Workers Weekly such a motion would receive the Liberals' support. At a subsequent meeting at Croydon last night Sir

Donald MacLean defined Mr. Asquith's "reasonable resolution" as meaning a resolution not implying "any limitation of the constitutional right of a free expression of opinion," by which he is understood to have

The Conservatives have since entered their motion, but the Liberal leaders have not yet pronounced upon it. It is a plain vote of censure against the Government as a whole. What the Government will

do is not yet settled. Individual Labor members declare they will fight both issues. At a Labor Party meeting, yesterday, J. R. Clynes, Labor leader in the House of Commons, congratulated Sir Patrick

Hastings on his speech, which has precipitated the Conservatives' attack. The Conservatives discount this, however, as possibly a mere repetition of the bluff which they recall succeeded when Mr. Asquith attacked Labor's "nonplus" collection were to the law. "It is the impossibility of war, and that alone which will kill war," he said. As for the reduction of armaments, it was not the cause, it was the effect and it would result from the absence of occasion, if there was peace.

**Labor in Aggressive Mood**  
The Labor members have returned so full of fight from their constituencies that any Government climb down must be difficult, though a chance in its development this year.

story is in circulation this morning that the contemplated further Russian negotiations have been dropped already. In any case only an eleventh hour accommodation with the Liberals can now save the Government since neither a vote of

economic problems had been settled, the work to which they had set their hands would be ruined by internal disintegration.

**British Woman Delegate**

**RECOGNITION MOVE  
SEEN IN PLACING OF**

## ORDERS BY SOVIET

*Special from Monitor Bureau.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—A move to bring about recognition by the

United States Government is such a delegate to mount the rostrum before the voting. In introducing her, President Motta declared: "You will all agree with me, my fellow delegates, that it is most fitting that a representative of the world's womanhood should be the last speaker to

It is understood that the Department of Commerce has informed interested American commercial houses of its position on this subject. Exporters are warned not to rely too heavily upon the present



clared, "I am not for the dumb-bell of the world. You must see to it that the security you have obtained in the past will this time be different."

Then, turning her arms to an emotional gesture of appeal, she cried: "Remember that when you take up arms against one another, my brothers, that the first victim is always the child."

**Attitude of Canada**  
Raoul Dandurand, Senator of Canada, said that the Dominion would be loyal to the Covenant and would vote for the protocol resolution, but he remarked that Canada, when it subscribed to the Covenant, was far from the thought that it would have the entire burden of representing North America when an appeal came for assistance in maintaining peace in Europe.

"The falling away of the United States," he said, "has increased in her eyes the risks we have assumed, and the history of Europe during the last five years has not been such as to lessen that apprehension."

Before adjourning until this afternoon, the assembly adopted another resolution laying down a provisional program as a basis for the council's preparation for the projected international conference on the reduction of armaments, planned for convocation next June.

**Items for Consideration**  
Among the items suggested for consideration are the bases and methods for the reduction of armaments including budgets, peace, effectiveness, tonnage of naval strength and air fleets, population, and configuration of frontiers. The program also includes the study of the special positions of certain states, especially those exposed to special risks, in relation to disarmament and general recommendations for the establishment of demilitarized zones.

Count Mansdorf-Pouilly-Dietrich of Austria moved that telegrams be sent to Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France, as the men who had given the first impetus to the great work now achieved. This motion was adopted enthusiastically after it had been amended to include Signor Mussolini of Italy and Baron Kato of Japan, as the heads of the two other governments permanently represented in the Council.

**Chinese Delegation Withdraws**  
Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Uruguay today were re-elected non-permanent members of the Council of the League of Nations.

When the result of the election was announced, the Chinese delegation left the auditorium, explaining later that they did so on orders from Peking to walk out of the meeting if China were not elected to a non-permanent seat. Asked if this meant resignation from the League of Nations the Chinese delegates replied they were not able to answer.

**Mr. Hughes' Name Introduced**

The name of the American Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, was brought into the Assembly debate for the first time during this session by Mr. Dandurand. Speaking of the settlement of international disputes of the type claimed by one party to be purely questions of domestic jurisdiction, Senator Dandurand cited an address made by Mr. Hughes in Montreal before the Canadian Bar Association Sept. 4, 1923.

In this address, according to the Canadian delegate, Mr. Hughes, discussing such international questions, suggested appointing a joint commission, comprising an equal number of prominent men from each of the two countries which were parties to the dispute, to study the situation and to give each of the two governments full information as to the facts in the case.

The Hughes idea, Mr. Dandurand continued, was thus to help each country so that its actions might be self-protective and yet as little harmful as possible to its opponent in a particular controversy.

The Canadian representative referred to the century-old peaceful relations between Canada and the United States, and the way in which a permanent joint commission had

for more than 10 years solved all matters at issue between the two countries.

**Japanese Victory Claimed**

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (AP).—The Japanese press generally welcomes the Geneva protocol agreement reached by the League of Nations upon the insistence of Japanese delegates, characterizing the result as a diplomatic victory for Japan.

Kokumichi Shigemitsu, an independent daily, assumes that the agreement marks progress toward a realization of Japan's stand for racial equality, while the Jiji Shimpo, another independent sheet, says that objection of the Japanese delegates at Geneva to the original draft was not intended to bring up the question of immigration as it relates to Australia or the United States.

The Nishi Nishi says that the League has been saved for the service of the whole world by listening to the Japanese claims and thereby it has prevented its decline into a purely European organization dealing with local questions.

**Australia Objects**

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 2 (AP).—Declaration that Australia will not accept a compromise reached by the League of Nations on a demand by Japan for submission of racial disputes to arbitration, was given to the public today by William Hughes, former Prime Minister of the Commonwealth.

**JEAN HERBETTE**

**QUITS DIPLOMATIC POST ON THE TEMPS**

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Jean Herbet, who was diplomatic writer on the Temps for years, including the Poincaré period, has resigned. This is not merely a personal event—it has considerable political significance. As chief writer for France's leading newspaper, M. Herbet was obliged to support the Government, but for a few months before the elections began to be visible he thought M. Poincaré was continuing his Ruhr policy too long.

Since then he has drifted continually to the left and is now fully supporting the Radical Government. The Temps, on the contrary, in spite of its semi-official character, stands on the whole for the anti-Radicals. That M. Herbet should relinquish his post is regarded as a sign of Radical stability. He has accepted the political editorship of a financial newspaper called Information, which is purely Radical.

**HERRICK OPTIMISTIC**

**OF EUROPE'S FUTURE**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, who called on President Coolidge today, is very optimistic about the economic and political future of Europe.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Herrick said that whereas since the war there had been distrust and ill feeling between European states, he now considered that there was great cause for rejoicing at the bright outlook before them.

These countries, he said, had not yet gained complete confidence in one another, but they have made a beginning. This, he declared, would be reflected in better economic conditions, for the same reason that better business conditions are established anywhere by the restoration of confidence.

Mr. Herrick stated that from his observations, while the nations "each other" had lacked confidence in each other, there is no nation which does not have the greatest respect and trust in the American people. There is no question, he said, that the United States is wielding a "tremendous influence" for the betterment of Europe and of the entire world.

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## SOCIAL POLICY TO BE DEBATED BY NATIONALS

Congress to Be Held in Prague—Advancing Labor's Cause

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Justin Godart, Minister of Labor, in the French Congress of Social Policy which is being held in Prague. This meeting is regarded as of considerable importance, advancing the cause of Labor on legitimate lines. M. Godart, in a statement for publication, says that France will always particularly interest itself in social questions. It was the International Association for the Protection of Workers, founded in Paris in 1909 by Alexandre Millerand, which could be regarded as the parent of the present association.

In 1922, some of its members had the idea of convoking an international gathering to discuss without question of party or doctrine, the great social problems which impinge upon all industrial countries.

The proposition was accepted and a committee of preparation designated. Prague was chosen as the seat of the congress, in homage to Czechoslovakia, whose social legislation is a model for all Europe. The program of the Congress is simple.

After recalling the efforts made for reform during the last quarter of a century, the meeting will occupy itself with legislation on the eight-hour day, on the participation of workers in the direction of enterprises, and with unemployment.

The eight-hour day, in conformity with the law of April, 1919, applies to France and should be applied to the whole of Europe. But in December last, Germany without abolishing in theory the eight-hour day, in practice permitted the organized prolongation of the working day.

This meant the relative reduction of wages and consequently the reduction of the cost of production. Germany therefore obtains a competitive advantage over other countries at the expense of the workers. Representations were made to Germany, but without success. The eight-hour convention at Washington will be hastened. In Congress, representatives of 28 countries belong, divided into classes of employers and employed, Socialists and Christian Socialists, governmental persons and delegates workers.

What differentiates the congress from other endeavors is that all the members believe that the solution of social problems must essentially be international in character.

In the troubled atmosphere of Europe, says M. Godart, there is no better means of obtaining order and security than the search for the betterment of conditions in common without heeding frontiers. In discussing social matters internationally, a step is taken toward peace.

**ANGLO-U. S. AMITY,**

**SEEN BY BRITISHER**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Baron Biedisloe, sugar controller of Great Britain during the war, and prominent in agricultural organization

work in England, who made a call upon President Coolidge this morning, expressed great satisfaction over the good feeling of American toward Great Britain which he has observed in his visit to America.

When he came to the United States he expected to find a great deal of opposition to England, but he said his first day here showed him that he was very much mistaken, and that the American people had the very highest regard for the people of Great Britain.

This good will should be fostered, he declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It was the most natural thing in the world for the two "great" English speaking peoples to be upon the most intimate and friendly terms with each other; everywhere he had gone he had found this element of good will for England, he declared. Lord Biedisloe said he was in the United States on agricultural matters.

## SPANISH TROOPS MEET REVERSE

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 2.—News is now arriving from Spanish and native sources of a very serious reverse to a Spanish column proceeding from Larache to assist the Tetuan column in its attack on Smeun, which happened on the day of the Gorgues success.

No other important news has come since the confirmation of the relief of Smeun, which greatly heartened the Spaniards here. Tangier natives, however, appear quite indifferent. It is recognized that it will be very difficult to keep open the long line of communications between Tetuan and Smeun, but with a large number of troops and careful precautions taken it is thought the Riffs will not be able to interrupt seriously the transport of the great quantities of supplies necessary.

The new British Consul-General, R. H. Clive, arrived here this morning. Although it is feared that owing to much preparatory organizing to be done, there may be a further delay in applying the new municipal statute, it is generally hoped that with the consul-general's of the three powers, who prepared and signed the convention, now present here, it may be possible to bring it into force in November, and thus try if there is any likelihood of its being a success.

The financial administrator for the British is already here, the health administrator for the Spanish resides here, and other important officials are expected shortly.

**SENATOR NOT TO RUN AGAIN**  
BARRINGTON, R. I., Oct. 2 (Special).—At least one of the Rhode Island Republican senators now at Rutland, Mass., will not run again. Willis B. Drew has notified the Republican town committee that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

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## IRISH BOUNDARY BILL RECEIVES SECOND READING

Measure Now Enters on the Committee Stage—Cheers Greet Thomas Speech

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Irish boundary bill has received its second reading in the House of Commons by a large majority and today enters on the committee stage. In yesterday's proceedings three speakers were prominent. Mr. Lloyd George delivered a detailed defense of the measure in which he declared solemnly that "no pledge was given that the present boundaries of the six-county area would be adhered to without any alterations."

Austen Chamberlain, for the Conservatives, on the other hand, criticized the present proposals strongly. Not only, he said, was it a "new treaty" but it changed the "spirit" as well as the letter of the old one. J. H. Thomas wound up the debate for the Government and his appeal: "Let us be loyal to those who have been loyal to us," was cheered by both sides of the House, though each party made reservations to itself as to whom this more particularly applied.

**Ramsay MacDonald's Appeal**

**Finds Support in Ireland**

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.—The gravity of the tone adopted in the British Parliament's debate on the Irish boundary bill has produced an excellent impression here. The temperateness of Stanley Baldwin's criticism in particular is recognized as an indication that Great Britain at least realizes the extreme danger of the situation.

Ramsay MacDonald's appeal to both sides to get together as the only means to a peaceful settlement finds considerable support. The Irish Times says William T. Cosgrave and Sir James Craig owe a plain duty to their citizens and if they fail to fulfill it no excuse of political consistency can help their reputations or clear their consciences. They have no right to say or believe a further conference would be futile.

It is their duty now to contrive their country's salvation, even if need be in the spirit of Mettius Curtius. Smaller men have made greater sacrifices for Ireland. Another Dublin paper, Freeman's Journal, takes sharply to task those

who are opposing passage of the bill in the House of Commons, observing that "apparently they are quite prepared to face the consequences of upstating the bill through which it would go the whole Irish settlement and whatever reputation Great Britain still possesses as a power whose rulers are bound by their pledges." By implication, this journal feels that the chances of a settlement may attend the setting up of a boundary commission.

The boundary commission's establishment, possibly by the end of this month, is now considered assured, as the necessary ratification proceedings in the Dail are not expected to take many days.

**GREEK EX-PREMIER**

**CONSULTS LEADERS**

**Mr. Sofoulis Tries to Form Another Coalition Cabinet**

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 2.—S. Sofoulis, who yesterday resigned the premiership, has voiced the idea that it might be possible to reconstitute his Cabinet from the former parties should their leaders take a direct part or agree to give him unconditional support, since it is they who compose the parliamentary majority to the exclusion of the Republicans. Georgios Katandaris, being consulted, opposed this idea and insisted that the responsibility should be shared by all the parliamentary parties if it was hoped to avoid serious difficulties.

All the leaders will be consulted in turn. The Assembly opened last night and postponed the session until the crisis was settled. The Christian Science Monitor representative had yesterday an interview with General Condylis regarding the situation.

"It is incontestable," he said, "that Greece is passing through a political crisis. After the last 12 historical years, which have been so tumultuous, and notably after the last political change, it was not possible to expect that differences should not exist for some time, but it is evident that we march toward a settlement. The people tired of disorder, so that we may assuredly anticipate the next elections giving an absolute majority, thanks to which the situation will reach more harmonious conditions."

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# Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairman of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

## REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSMER

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 2

No phase of this campaign is more significant than the critical nature of the issues involved than that which was presented at the Madison Square Garden meeting in New York when Senator La Follette opened his eastern tour.

Next to the Senator himself there were no more conspicuous supporters of his candidacy on the rostrum than Morris Hillquit, one of the national leaders of the Socialist Party in the United States, and Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for Governor of New York. Mr. Thomas, in this campaign, has the support of the La Follette following; that is to say, the La Folletteans are committed to do all in their power to elect a Socialist governor upon the people of New York; who in turn, in the event of his power and prestige as Governor, would introduce Socialist doctrine into the government of the Empire State.

And in the same measure that the La Follette forces are supporting a Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, the Socialists, by direction of their national leaders, are supporting Senator La Follette's candidacy throughout the Nation. All for one and one for all.

### Some Pertinent Questions

It is highly important that the voters of the United States who, above all else, are committed to orderly constitutional government, shall realize the significance of these facts before they go to the polls on Nov. 4. Socialists are not addicted to political philanthropy. Up to this campaign they have pursued their own way, resisting all efforts to amalgamate with elements not in full sympathy with their doctrine. They have consistently fought alone, a helpless minority, accepting no compromises; biding their time.

Has it come? Smashing all their party traditions and precedents, the Socialists have now joined forces with Senator La Follette in a common cause. There can be no other reason for this than that they have found in the platform and candidacy of Mr. La Follette an approach to their own revolutionary doctrine that they are willing now to abandon the fixed policy of putting their own candidate in the field to give undivided support to the Wisconsin leader for unified action. Have they found at last in the third party program those concessions to their demands which warrant belief that it converges inevitably toward the goal of their half-century of striving? Do they see in even partial success of the La Follette movement the opening wedge for Socialism in the United States?

These are questions which citizens who honestly seek to do their duty at the polls must ponder deeply. Let them ask themselves if the Socialists of America were motivated suddenly by pure altruism in throwing their support to La Follette; and when they are convinced of the obvious truth that there was no altruistic motive in their action, but instead a certain expected gain for their cause, they must next decide just what it is the Socialists hope to gain, and what bearing any Socialist gain, however slight it may appear to be, will have upon the institutions of the country.

### The "Opening Wedge"

Right here the voters will come upon concrete facts. Socialism moves slowly in this country. It, therefore, must move slowly. Since at every turn those who labor in the Socialist cause come face to face with the Constitution of the United States, which is antagonistic in the highest degree to every doctrine preached by Debs, Hillquit and Thomas, Socialism aims at a communistic world state, which is as far from the Government ordained by the Constitution as Soviet Russia is from the United States.

The Constitution is the mighty stronghold Socialism must overthrow before it can hope to make definite headway among us. With what satisfaction, then, must Socialism hail the propaganda against the Constitution which the La Follette movement is fostering. Conceivably, it is possible, the joy of the Socialists over a victory of Mr. La Follette's plan to make the Supreme Court subservient to the Congress. Wouldn't that be looking toward the ultimate goal of Socialism? Wouldn't it be the opening wedge?

With Congress empowered to veto decisions of the Supreme Court, it is a short step further to a coalition of the forces now enrolled under the banner of Senator La Follette to obtain control of Congress. And with Congress once dominated by Socialism and holding the power of veto over Supreme Court decisions, the ultimate fate of the Constitution would be in sight. If the menace of this seems remote, let the voters reflect that already the balance of power in Congress is in the hands of Senator La Follette.

It is clear, then, that Socialism has very definite aims, and much to gain through its alliance with the third party in this campaign.

It may be asked why a third party at all in American politics. A brief glance at the political systems of Europe may suggest an explanation. Ours is essentially a two-party government. The United States has attained its present greatness under the two-party system. It has enjoyed political tranquility under that system.

## DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 2

Recent developments have caused more Democrats than one to remark that the wide newspaper discussion of the proposed promotion of Rear Admiral Robison, who appeared in the naval oil leases to Doherty and Sinclair, which would place his name on the permanent rear admiral list. Another was President Coolidge's announcement of his own views on reclamation. Still a third was Senator Brookhart's demand on the Republican National Committee that it put the vice-presidential candidate on the ticket.

The discussion of the Robison proposed advancement stimulated the oil lease controversy which the Democrats had not dropped. Admiral Robison, as chief of the Bureau of Engineering was a prominent actor in the oil-lease drama. To him had been entrusted the care of the reserves. Announcement of his proposed elevation to the permanent rank of rear admiral caused Teapot Dome to stew with renewed vigor.

The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt to be Governor of New York had accentuated the oil issue and placed it definitely in the campaign but discussion of the issue did not become national wide until Senator Thomas J. Walsh threatened a "further airing" of Robison's part in the oil leasing. If President Coolidge sought Senate confirmation of the promotion, then the Teapot boiled very much as it did last spring.

### Walsh Hints Move

"It will be interesting," said Senator Walsh in announcing a test before the Senate of how well Robison has earned the promotion, "to prosecute an inquiry into how it happened that he among all the eligibles in the navy, schooled in what he knew about the reserves by Doherty and imbued with exactly the same ideas about them as those entertained by that gentleman, should have been selected to head the Bureau of Engineering to which was entrusted the care of the reserves. He knew and approved of the transactions, notwithstanding the secrecy that attended them and the lack of competitive bidding. He conceived the plan of circumventing Congress by stretching the power granted so as to permit paying for the tanks with oil—two barrels for one barrel of storage. And he inaugurated the system without any knowledge as to whether what would be left would be adequate to the needs of the navy in any kind of an emergency. If President Coolidge, after reading the record, rewards Robison, as it is said he will, there will be further food for thought."

The Democrats were quick to interpret Colonel Roosevelt's nomination

as proof of their statement that the national Republican Party was in different to the oil-lease scandal. Democratic newspapers reprinted the Roosevelt testimony before the Walsh committee in order to show that the Assistant Secretary did nothing to protect the interests of the Government.

### Some Questions

"The attack was based on what Roosevelt did not do rather than on anything he had done. Then the Democratic newspapers in New York commenced to fire questions at the new gubernatorial nominee somewhat as follows:

"Do you approve of the naval oil leases?"

"If you do approve, what is your opinion of the Government suit to annul them?"

"What is your opinion of the resignation of Mr. Denby and the Senate resolution?"

"If you do not approve of the leases, why did you help to consummate them?"

"Did you read the leases when they were drawn?"

"Did you understand them?"

"Do you deny the statements of Admiral Robison and the director of the Geological Survey that the leases will net the navy less than 10 per cent of its own oil?"

"Do you believe that a policy which gives away 90 per cent of the navy's oil is a good policy for the navy?"

A final question localizes the national issue and makes it applicable to the Roosevelt candidacy in New York. It asks:

"What pledge can you offer the people of New York that their property will be any more adequately protected?"

The Democrats are glad that Teapot Dome is stewing again. It cannot stew too much for them. On the leasing of the oil reserves and maladministration of the Department of Justice and the United States Veterans' Bureau is based their plea of common honesty in government, which the Republicans have sought to ignore. Developments like the Roosevelt nomination and the reported promotion of Robison make it difficult for the Republicans to preserve their policy of silence, while encouraging the Democrats to continue their attacks on Fall, Daugherty, Forbes and various subordinates of these officials, many of whom are still in office.

The President, in declaring for "unremitted development" of reclamation, irrigation and drainage projects, criticized the Dawes view without, of course, naming its author.

## PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

### NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 2

Nothing typifies so much the fundamental idea that the people's right in a democracy like the United States to control their own government is being abridged as the resort to legal technicalities in some states to keep the names of Progressive electors off the ballots. It is that idea more than any other that actuated Robert M. La Follette to engage in the struggle for the Presidency. It is the basis of his political creed and the foremost promise he holds out to American citizens.

In California the state Supreme Court, by a vote of 4 to 3, decided that La Follette's name should not appear on the ballot. It is only on account of the fortuitous circumstance that the Socialist Party has endorsed the independent candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler that they permit them to go before the voters of California at all.

In Louisiana the Secretary of State has refused to recyle the petitions of a much larger number of voters than the law requires, who have asked to have La Follette-Wheeler electors put on the ballot so they can vote for them. In doing that the Secretary of State took advantage of a technicality in the law which prohibits voters from signing such a petition if they have voted or registered as adherents of any political party.

### Michigan May Act

In Michigan, according to well-authenticated reports, a similar effort is to be made to take advantage of a technical provision in the election law in order to prevent the Progressive electors from appearing on the ballot.

Are the old party leaders getting so concerned over the strength that is piling up behind the Progressive cause that they are willing to resort to any sort of sharp practice to keep the voters from recording their choice on election day? That is the question it seems to Senator La Follette and he has so stated. Probably there is not much chance that the Progressive candidates could get a plurality of votes in Louisiana, but the southern managers do know that there are many voters in that State who would, if they could, mark their ballots for Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler, thus swelling the grand total which is to form a new liberal party in the United States.

But in Michigan and in California the Progressive strength is undoubted. Every report coming from those states from whatever source admits that fact. The Progressive campaign managers believe they can carry both of them. It is that reason why they are to be kept off the ballots.

But there is even a deeper significance in this resort to the courts to deprive the voters of their right to elect Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler. If there are enough of them to cause that result.

Those who are defending the actions of certain courts in this campaign, and they include both the Democrats and the Republicans, are emphasizing that the guardianship of the people's right rests in the judiciary. If the Progressive proposals for reforming the procedure of the courts are adopted, they say, the people will be at the mercy of a politically-minded Congress, and their constitutional guarantees may be swept away in the heat of some political upheaval.

### Answer a Question

To answer that, Senator La Follette has pointed his finger at the action of the court in California, the Secretary of State in Louisiana and the proposal to invoke a technical construction of the law in Michigan. The action in those three states also answers the question put by many that why Senator La Follette did not declare for the immediate formation of a new third party.

It was stated at the time, although many who clamored for the new party did not believe it, that the technical difficulties of putting a third party in the field without going through such a preliminary process as is now being undertaken were insurmountable. Suppose attempts had been made to put third party candidates for Congress and for state legislatures and other offices in the field at this election. Here are three states where their names could not have gone on the ballots, and there are other states where the election laws would have made it impossible also, if the old parties who are in charge of the election machinery had so willed.

## NORTH CAROLINA HAS VOTE CONTROVERSY

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2 (Special)

Announcement that the North Carolina state election board will not print and distribute La Follette tickets has brought forth a storm of protests from Democratic and Republican leaders alike. Under the caption, "Let the People Vote Their Choice," the Raleigh News and Observer, edited by Josephus Daniels, formerly Secretary of the Navy, declares this morning that the election board "will act wisely if it follows the advice of leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties and permits the name of La Follette electors to go before the voters in an official way."

## DR. MARX MEETS PARTY LEADERS

Remodeling of German Cabinet Discussed—Reich Bank Founded

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The German Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, will receive this afternoon the leaders of the Government parties to discuss the remodeling of the Cabinet. In a few days the Chancellor will discuss the question with the leaders of the German Nationalists and the Social Democrats. A meeting of representatives of the Nationalist Party lasted the whole of yesterday, the result being a carefully worded resolution, the gist of which was that after the laws formulated by the London agreement had been accepted by the Reichstag, it was the duty of the Nationalist Party to gain for itself influence upon the interpretation administration and improvement of the laws.

The resolution has not succeeded to modify the opposition of the Democrats and Center, but until the Reichstag factions meet nothing definite can be said. As the Borsen Courier writes, outwardly speaking there are five possibilities: firstly, extension to the Right; secondly, extension to the Left; thirdly, extension to the Right and Left; fourthly, continuation of the present coalition; fifthly, a crisis and the dissolution of the Reichstag.

For the further carrying out of the Dawes plan the Reich's Ministry of Economics has founded a bank for German industry obligations. The directorate, including the chairman, will number 25.

Those nominated by the German Government are the Secretary of State, Dr. Trendelenburg; Herr Ball, Ministerial Director of the Prussian Ministry of Trade and Commerce; Dr. Dorn, director of the Reich's Finance Ministry; Dr. Beucher, director of the Reich's Union of German Industry; Professor Flechtelmeier, a barrister; Herr Lammers, a banker, and Dr. von Schwabach.

The chairman of the board is Dr. Bittake, a prominent figure in the financial and commercial world, who has passed many years abroad, having an expert knowledge in matters of finance, liabilities and loans. Representatives of the Reparation Commission in the directorate are M. de Peyster, former member of the Guarantee Committee; Herr Friedrichs, former head of the Finance Department, and Dudley Ward.

### STRIKERS REJECT WAGE CUT

WEBSTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—Striking employees of the North Webster Mills of the Slater Company at a mass meeting last night, unanimously voted not to accept the 12½ per cent cut in wages.

## REICH MINISTER DISCUSSES LOAN WITH BRITISH

Dr. Hans Luther Embarks on Final Stage—Allocation of Amount

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Hans Luther, German Finance Minister, has arrived here, and today embarks on the final stage of the negotiations for the issue of the British share of the German loan under the Dawes scheme. Preliminary work has been performed by Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, in conjunction with British financiers. The amount allocated to Great Britain is generally estimated between £10,000,000 and £15,000,000, but all that is publicly known regarding the actual terms is that financial circles here are inclined to regard the proposal, recently mooted in Berlin for the loan to be issued at 97 and bear interest at 7 per cent as inadequate.

Lately there have been strong indications in some quarters of a desire to link up the loan negotiations with the negotiations for an Anglo-German commercial treaty, which will have to be signed before the most favored nation clauses of the Treaty of Versailles expire in January next.

These negotiations were recently started in Berlin but were not proceeded with, owing it was stated to the high scale of the new German import duties which the British thought would have a detrimental effect on British export trade. Whether or not this is the true explanation, the British Government has admitted that the negotiations are likely to be "difficult," and a section of the British press is preaching the doctrine of "no treaty no loan."

The matter is likely to come before the Federation of British Industries Council which is meeting next Wednesday to discuss the German loan. The inquiries of The Christian Science Monitor representative, however, tend to show that the industrial leaders are skeptical about the possibility of holding Germany to a ransom in this manner.

On the other hand, they are extremely eager to get the Dawes plan in full working order as soon as possible. In German circles Herr Luther is expected to stay here till all the details are settled, but when this will be, they say, they have at present no idea.

### DR. BLAYNEY ELECTED

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 2 (Special)—Dr. Lindsey Blayney, professor of Germanic languages at Rice Institute here, has been elected President of Texas College for Women, formerly the College of Industrial Artists. Dr. Blayney has been with Rice Institute 11 years. He formerly represented the Albert Kahn Foundation in India, China, and Japan.



## Good Evening!

We would like to tell you, this evening, that no one needs an appointment to see any officer of the Shawmut Bank. Our door is always open to every man, whether his operations are large or small. Come in and get acquainted with us. Ask for any of our officers, who are at your service at all times. Or if you will write or phone us, we shall be glad to call on you.

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## CHINESE POST OFFICE MAKES BIG PROGRESS

Mail Articles in 1923 Passed Previous High Record by \$1,500,000

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Amid the war, banditry, and disturbance which discolored the world's view of China there is one institution which progresses increasingly year after year. That is the Chinese Post Office, which, in 1923, despite many difficulties interfering with its postal administration of a country covering 4,000,000 square miles of territory, handled the record number of 473,500,000 articles of mail matter—an increase of 41,000,000 on the previous year, and \$1,500,000 on the figure of 1922, which was the previous record year.

During the year 1733 additional places were provided with postal facilities bringing the number of places supplied in this way to 40,318. The established success and security of the post office has gradually driven out of business private carriers, and the old clubbed mail houses, and the postal system has widened its sphere by increasing its motor transport facilities.

Parcels valued at \$124,000,000 were carried safely and \$95,000,000 of money orders issued and cashed—and this in spite of difficulties such as kidnapping of postal employees, military interference with postal routes, and the murdering of couriers. In one respect, the military situation benefited the post offices, the movements of troops from their bases to other parts of the country stimulating the money order business.

At the end of 1923 the mail lines—courier, steamer, boat and railway lines—totalled 775,000, or about 220,000 miles, but these were augmented by a successful motor service in the Shanai and Ki-Hai districts, and an air mail between Peking, Tientsin and Peking during the summer. The total revenue in all departments was \$20,791,810, which, after paying all expenses, left a substantial margin for another year. The record figures benefited largely by the withdrawal of the foreign post offices in China, which gave the Chinese post office the exclusive right of postal business.

Shanghai Post Office ranks highest in the returns, handling 36,131,408 articles during the year, including a flourishing local post delivery, Hoonan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan and Szechwan were disturbed provinces, but the report discloses the interesting fact that while bandits were preying incessantly on merchants, the post office transported 24,516 bags of heavy mail from Chungking to Chengtu, in the heart of troubled Szechwan, without a single loss. Supplementing the local service, the post office is the result of the increasing parcel mail between Tientsin and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkistan). Many parcels come from as remote a place as Kaulgar and the frontier of Russian Turkistan, a distance of 3648 miles to the railroad at Kwantung and 695 miles by train, while parcels of silk and cotton goods are sent to Sinkiang merchants in exchange for their goods.

## BOARDS AID INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—If India ever does attain self-government, and run it successfully it will be because she has trained herself in the sphere of local administration, municipalities, district boards, village panchayats and union committees. Some interesting observations were made on this subject by C. F. Alexander, Indian Civil Service Commissioner of the Allahabad division, on the operations of the municipal board of Allahabad. He noted many signs of improved efficiency in administration but noted that the board showed great weakness in dealing with the water works engineer, and in the matter of the dismissal of an education inspector. Pandit Nehru, the chairman of the board, dwells much in his report on "the creation of a spirit of nationalism in the board." In furtherance of this object, Mr. Alexander pointed out that the board did a number of things which had not the remotest connection with their work as the municipal guardians of the affairs of a city of over 150,000 inhabitants.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (P.)—New York City real estate assessments for 1923 total \$12,301,509,295 and personal estate assessments \$843,958,450. It was announced today. This represents an increase in real estate figures of \$1,581,262,651 and in personal estate of \$3,325,925 over 1922. More than 42,000 buildings, mainly apartment houses, have been erected in the city's five boroughs during the year.

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## Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Reviews Century of Innovation, Service and Success



Left: Stephen Van Rensselaer, Founder of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Center: Original Home of the Institute. Right: Amos Eaton, Whose Genius Made Rensselaer the Leading School of Agriculture and Engineering from 1824 to 1840.

RENSELAER Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, is celebrating on Oct. 3 and 4 the first hundred years of its existence. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, an alumnus of the Institute, will open a series of addresses by presidents of leading colleges and engineering societies. On both evenings a pageant by Thomas Wood Stevens of the Chicago Art Institute, will be performed on the campus.

Rensselaer was founded in 1824 to instruct "the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics" in "agriculture, domestic economy, the arts, and manufactures." It is believed to be the first school of natural science and engineering in any English-speaking country which has survived a century. Breaking sharply away from book learning for young gentlemen it led its country boys into the fields and woods and brought them back to the laboratory to experiment and observe. It soon gathered many graduate students and trained men.

who introduced the new methods in the old colleges or started new departments in new universities of the west. For three decades Rensselaer was the foremost center of learning in natural science in the Western World. Women's education also owes a debt to Rensselaer although the original plan of teaching the daughters of farmers and mechanics, domestic science was abandoned because of the expense of providing separate dormitories for women and a lecture building. As it was the men students lived and studied under one roof. Those women who benefited from Rensselaer in the first decades were special students of Amos Eaton.

Among them were Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. Holyoke College and Emma Willard of the Troy Female Seminary, now the Emma Willard School. Amos Eaton and Stephen Rensselaer are the outstanding names in the story of the Institute. The founder was Patron of Rensselaer and member of Congress. As the Patron, with 900 farms under cultivation on his estate, he was particularly interested in agriculture, as Congressman he was interested in the Erie Canal and other engineering projects for the development of the State. Accordingly the Institute which he founded was a pioneer in fitting men for teaching and pursuing agriculture and engineering. Van Rensselaer seems to have been a generous and loyal patron with practical ideas but the man whose genius through a long lifetime went into making the history of Rensselaer was Amos Eaton. Until 1840 his influence was supreme. As an administrator he introduced new methods of study and new purposes. As a professor he lectured to more than 7000 students, an extraordinary number in his day. As a scholar his name is notable for his botanical nomenclature and researches and for his work as the "father of American geology." He took all learning as his field and he tried to correlate learning and life as no educator in America had done before him.

The fruits of his work in the lives of the alumni of Rensselaer are described in "A Chapter in American Education" by Ray Palmer Baker, professor of English in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a centenary volume. In agriculture alone there was Ebenezer Emmons, who established in New York the first department of agriculture; Asa Fitch, Jr., the "father of economic entomology"; James Hall who paved the way for Iowa State Agricultural College; Ezra Slocum Carr, the first professor of chemistry applied to agriculture in the universities of Wisconsin and California; and George Hamill Cook, director of one of the earliest experiment stations. Mr. Baker calls Mr. Hoover only a reminder of

Rensselaer's service to the state through dozens of other alumni. In the history of canal, bridge and railroad building Rensselaer stands forth as a builder of a civilization. The alumni helped with the Erie Canal, they improved the Mississippi, they designed the details of the Drainage Canal and in the person of Antonio Garcia Menocal had a share in the Panama Canal. Their railroads

cross great tracts of land not only in the United States but in China, Japan, Spain and South America. Their bridges include the long-span bridge at Niagara, Williamstown Bridge, New York, Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, the Municipal Bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis and many others. In industry their contribution has been tremendous, ranging all the way from the building of steel ships and mining machinery to the production of typewriters and glass ware.

Today there are more than 130 colleges or departments of applied sciences in the United States. Each one of them may look upon Rensselaer as a pathmaker and bridge-builder for it and regard with pride what has been accomplished in a century.

## HEBRIDIANS REACH VANCOUVER ISLAND

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The first of the hundreds of Hebrideans who are expected to settle on Vancouver Island in the next few years reached here yesterday from Scotland. The party was composed of six settlers who went immediately to the west coast of the island where it is planned to establish model Scotch fishing villages for them. They were in charge of the Rev. Andrew Macdonnell, who has been instrumental in settling hundreds of the Scottish islanders in Alberta.

The Hebrideans who are already here will choose the most suitable lands for settlement and advise their countrymen in Scotland when they should come here. Practically the whole population of the Hebrides will come to Canada and a great part of this movement will be directed to British Columbia, according to officials of the lands department here who have investigated the situation. The federal and provincial governments are joining in assisting the islanders to take up land in this country.

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## COMMERCIAL POSTERS MENACE TO DRIVERS

QUEBEC, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—What seems to be a new scheme has been invoked by J. L. Ferron, Quebec Minister of Roads, to get rid of the commercial posters which disfigure the scenery along the highways of the Province. These commercial signs are a menace to public safety; they distract the attention of drivers of vehicles and so are responsible for accidents, he observes in an order to the highway engineers bidding them remove all posters and advertisements. In 10 years the number of autos using the roads of the Province has increased from 6000 to 250,000.

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THE reason so popular with Detroiters is the quality of the food.  
It's tempting.  
You, too, will like the Goldenrod.  
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1209 GRIFFIN BLVD.  
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RUSSIA BANS GRAIN EXPORT  
TILL COUNTRY IS SATISFIED

Less Than Half as Much as Was Sold Abroad in 1923 Available for Foreign Consumption

SAMARA, Russia, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—In this middle Volga town, located on the northern fringe of the Russian drought area, special interest is attached to A. I. Rykoff's recent analysis of the drought situation and his statement of the measures which the Government contemplates to cope with it. Two of the Province of Samara's five counties, Burulak and Pugaev, have been officially recognized as in need of relief.

Mr. Rykoff's statement first of all contains the definite assurance that grain will not be exported at the expense of Russia's own needs. He estimates this year's harvest at 2,640,000,000 poods (a pood is 36 pounds). Counting in the estimated reserves from last year's harvest, Mr. Rykoff calculates that Russia should have in all from 2,700,000,000 to 2,800,000,000 poods of grain this year.

Russia may export 75,000,000 poods of grain during the coming year, somewhat less than half last year's figure. However, even this limited export will only be undertaken after the domestic needs of the country are provided for, Mr. Rykoff says, and after the Government has secured control of sufficiently large quantities of grain to prevent any undue rise in prices. Partly with this end in view the Government is now contemplating the purchase of 400,000,000 poods of grain.

Mr. Rykoff declared that 3 per cent of the peasant population and 11 per cent of the planted acreage are affected by the failure. The amount spent for relief in the drought-stricken areas would average 15% rubles for each individual, as against less than 10 rubles in 1921. Seeds have already been distributed among the peasants in the affected regions in the form of a good harvest. Altogether, 70,000,000 rubles are to be expended for relief. A program has been drawn up for the next five years, calling for a total expenditure of 260,000,000 rubles.

The whole statement holds out little prospect of direct feeding for the adult population. A certain amount of children's feeding is to be undertaken, and in this connection Mr. Rykoff announces an interesting departure from the previous policy of the Soviet Government. Hitherto it has been the practice to encourage the education of destitute children in homes, removed from family influence, and permeated with a collectivist atmosphere. But the policy this year will be to keep the children who may need aid with their families, and to feed them at home, rather than take them into children's homes.

## ONTARIO CARRIES OUT MUCH ROAD BUILDING

STRATFORD, Ont., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Favorable conditions for road building have enabled the Ontario Government to exceed its highway program for 1924 by a big margin, according to George S. Henry, Minister of Public Works. At the first of the season, he said here recently, the department had been ordered to retrench, but contractors' bids were found to be 25 per cent lower than expected and additional work was undertaken. Then on account of unemployment the budget was increased by \$1,250,000. The result was that 190 miles of highway were under construction in 1924, a mileage which about equaled the work done in 1923. The minister stated that the trunk road from Windsor to the Quebec border would be completed in two years.

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## Architecture—Music—Theaters—Photoplays

## Theaters in Warsaw

WARSAW, Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Warsaw is rich in theaters, municipal and private. Of the latter the most important are the two theaters of Director Arnold Soltman, who has now entirely reorganized the whole administration. From Nov. the Polish and Little Theaters will be the private enterprises of Mr. Soltman and will become a company in which will be, besides the director, the literary and general managers and the whole staff of actors, with the exception of newly engaged artists and candidates who will receive a fixed fee. It is expected that this new form of theatrical organization will give excellent results, both artistic and economic, as all will feel that they are working for their own institution in which they share responsibility and success.

In order to place this new organization on a firm basis Mr. Soltman has decided to admit the artists to a share in the theatrical inventory, which is one of the richest in Poland. All the actors who have belonged to the theater for at least five years will become owners of one-third of the whole inventory of the Polish and Little Theaters. At the end of 13 years that is when the theaters have been in existence for 25 years, the artists will become owners of the whole.

Artists newly engaged will after three years automatically become shareholders, their shares being bought according to the amount of salary they receive and the number of years they have worked in either of the two theaters. Naturally an actor

who leaves the theater after a few years loses his right of partnership, but, on the other hand, after 20 years' work in the company even if he leaves for another theater he retains his share in the income of the theater for life. This system made by the director has gained universal approval.

The repertoire promises to be a novel and interesting one. The opening of the new season will bring Roman Holland's revolutionary drama "Danton," Maeterlinck's "Lea Flan-pailles" ("The Betrothal") and Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan." The translation of the latter has been made by Mr. Florian Soltman. Another event in the representation of modern dramatic literature will be a new piece by the Russian author, Jew-reynow. Finally there will be two plays by Pirandello, "Henry IV" and "Back in His Own Way." Among classical pieces will be Shakespeare's "Henry IV," Goethe's "Faust," and Moliere's "The Misanthrope." In addition to pieces from Polish dramatic literature.

In the Little Theater a number of new Polish pieces will be given. Two are by the talented daughter and niece of the famous painter Kosak, respectively Magdalena Samoswalne and Marya Pawlikowska. There will be a play by Jaroslaw Jankiewicz, and another by a writer who is still a student at the Warsaw university, A. Czaplicki.

From foreign literature there will be, amongst others, a play by the American author, Eugene O'Neill, "The Hairy Ape" and by the Englishman, Sutton Vane, "Outward Bound."

## Prospects of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Season

From the Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, who has been spending the summer in Austria, is on his way to Chicago to begin rehearsals for the thirty-fourth season of the organization. The first concert will be given Oct. 10, and will present for the first time the overture to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the D minor symphony by Franz Strauss, Till Eulenspiegel, a sketch of the Steppenwolf by Ottorino Respighi, by Borodin, and Mr. Stock's "March and Hymn to Democracy."

The most remarkable feature of the list of artists who have been engaged for the season is what is absent from it. There are pianists and performers upon stringed instruments, but there are no vocalists. It is possible, of course, that singers will be added later to a list of artists which, at the beginning of the season, is necessarily incomplete; but it is possible, too, that the powers who are in the high places of the Orchestral Association management have arrived at the conclusion that vocalists do not fit effectively into the scheme of symphony concerts. There is no doubt that too often the singers as well as the singers have done violence to an otherwise well-balanced and seriously considered program.

The pianists who will be heard this season comprise Mmes. Marie Leschetzky and Olga Samoroff; Nicholas Guttentag, Alfred Cortot and—in three piano compositions—Guy Maier, John Pattison and Arthur Schnitzler. The violinists who have been engaged so far are Sylvia Lant, Georges Goussier and Jacques Gordon, the latter being the concertmaster of the orchestra. The solo violinists will be Hans Kandler and Alfred Wallenstein. Lionel Tertis, who has so admirably an impressionist last season as a soloist, has been engaged again.

In addition to the regular series of concerts given on Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings, the orchestra will give its usual series of popular concerts. Three of these will be pre-

sented by the Civic Orchestra, an organization which, under Mr. Stock's and Mr. DeLamarter's leadership, has developed into a body of players of remarkable ability and worth. There will also be offered two series of six children's concerts. Not the least notable of the circumstances attending the beginning of the season is the fact that the organization has made no change in its personnel.

## Braunschweig Music Notes

BRAUNSCHWEIG, Germany, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The music season has started promisingly. Frans Mikorey, the new musical director of the National Theater, has introduced himself admirably with a production of "Meistertrug." His achievement justifies the highest expectations for the future.

High tasks are set before the choral societies, as the question is to be decided whether Braunschweig is able to form such a chorus as will make it possible to have next year's festival of the General German Music Society in Braunschweig, as planned. The Opera House has engaged the former musical director of the National Theater, Carl Pohlig, as conductor for the performance of several operas.

As solo artists are announced: Ernst von Vecsey, Schumann, the pianist Erdmann, Mary Wigman with her dancing group, and others. The pianist, Ernst Brandt, plans a tour of concerts and lectures on chamber music this winter, first in Germany, and then in other countries.

## Brussels Music Notes

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The Theatre Royal de la Monnaie, which, since the war, has presented no works by Wagner, will give this winter "Meistertrug" and "Lohengrin." Preparations are being made at this theater for the

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## Dante's "Inferno" as a Photoplay

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Central Theater, "Dante's Inferno," a motion picture adapted by Edmund Goulding, directed by Henry Otto.

It is indeed unfortunate that the Fox forces should have failed to provide a worthy prologue and epilogue for their presentation of the great Italian poet's vision of the inferno, since the sections of this new film dealing with those other regions where Dante and his illustrious guide made their horrific progress are amazingly realized. Zone after zone of the fiery depths is seen in all its lurid pyrotechny, its beauty flowing irresistibly through their terrific explanations. World and wonderful are the scenes disclosed through the rising vapors; canyons swarming with files of human figures, craggy heights peopled with victims of a "bitter penance," flaming pools and streams wherein shining multitudes are carried through their

"Annie" is now the name of the Clare Kummer musical comedy formerly known as "Annabelle." In which Billie Burke will return to the stage this month under the management of Florenz Ziegfeld.

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## Library Buildings in America

Library Buildings, Plans and Plans by Chambers Hoadley. Published by the American Library Association.

There has been an enormous increase in demands for public libraries recently, especially in the small towns and rural districts. Every kind of building that goes up has its peculiar difficulties, all of them have one problem in common: However, that of economy. This volume that has recently been published has presented all the problems and possibilities of construction, with the intention of helping those who are inexperienced, or far removed from adequate sources of information. Photographs and floor plans of recent successful ones are shown. Only buildings which cost under \$50,000 are considered.

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In the matter of materials, brick or timber is preferable to stone, which is likely to be too expensive. As to style, the classical type though popular for banks and post offices is too cold and formal, also too expensive. Libraries would make it a point to look hospitable, and as little institutional as possible. The Georgian and Colonial will be found to be best suited to such needs; and at the same time sufficiently compact, Spanish and Italian types are likely to be popular in the southwest.

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The author mentions plans that were drawn up for the best small general library by the secretary of the Carnegie Corporation. He says that experience has taught him that the one story rectangular type of building is the best. He advises against having a dome or skylight.

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## Library Buildings in America

Library Buildings, Plans and Plans by Chambers Hoadley. Published by the American Library Association.

There has been an enormous increase in demands for public libraries recently, especially in the small towns and rural districts. Every kind of building that goes up has its peculiar difficulties, all of them have one problem in common: However, that of economy. This volume that has recently been published has presented all the problems and possibilities of construction, with the intention of helping those who are inexperienced, or far removed from adequate sources of information. Photographs and floor plans of recent successful ones are shown. Only buildings which cost under \$50,000 are considered.

It seems to be fundamental that appearance should be sacrificed to service. The architect should be avoided who holds architectural considerations before economic and sensible arrangement for satisfactory library work. Library boards should look around in neighboring communities to see how problems are solved according to local needs. The limitations of the community, as climatic conditions, etc., should be carefully considered.

In the matter of materials, brick or timber is preferable to stone, which is likely to be too expensive. As to style, the classical type though popular for banks and post offices is too cold and formal, also too expensive. Libraries would make it a point to look hospitable, and as little institutional as possible. The Georgian and Colonial will be found to be best suited to such needs; and at the same time sufficiently compact, Spanish and Italian types are likely to be popular in the southwest.

Whatever the style, the interior should be relieved from a monotonous, commonplace appearance by the use of color and light. The fact, all the loveliness and charm should be concentrated on the interior. Attention should be devoted to the decoration of the walls and ceilings which should never be garish, but always with the charm of simplicity and distinction. It should be expected that the library building cost more than a public school. An adequate amount of space for immediate needs and the allowance for expansion is the most significant fact to be dealt with in planning of such a building. Indeed, there are 100 cramped libraries for one which has more space than it needs.

The author mentions plans that were drawn up for the best small general library by the secretary of the Carnegie Corporation. He says that experience has taught him that the one story rectangular type of building is the best. He advises against having a dome or skylight.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Race of the White Lily

Part I  
By FLORENCE ROSS

THE morning of the Grand Prix Regatta dawned clear and cool, with a fresh south-west wind rippling the water, and whitening the drooping plumes of the willows that edged the island.

But as Ben looked far across the lake, to the horizon-line where the great freight-boats seemed to hover against the sky, the smile from their funnels melting into the clouds, he stifled a sigh, and closing his lips tightly, turned away and strode on up the hill to the little cottage hidden among the trees where he and his grandmother lived.

"An' what time'll the boats be startin', Ben?" asked Grandma Davis, who was sitting on the porch knitting.

"Two o'clock, Grandma," said Ben rather shortly, swinging himself up to the railing.

The old woman looked at him keenly through her spectacles. "Anything the matter, boy?" she asked, after a moment, searching her grandson's face. "Pears you look kind o' glum about somethin'."

Ben put his hands in his pockets and stared down at the toe of his heavy cow-hide boot. "Well, Granny, I might as well tell you," he said at last. "Then he raised his head and spoke steadily and firmly. 'I'm not going to sail the White Lily this afternoon.'"

"You ain't? Why not?"

"Because Ben's cousin Hugh came down from Detroit last night, an' Mr. Rucker said he should sail with Ben for the Cup instead o' me."

Grandma Davis was silent, but Ben knew that she felt his disappointment almost as keenly as he did.

Ever since he and his grandmother had been left alone as caretakers at the head of Lake Erie, they had grown very near together and often seemed to understand each other without the need of speech.

The Ruckers, who owned the island, only came there occasionally in summer, when the breezes were warm and pleasant and the foliage a mass of green. But Ben and his grandmother stayed the year round, and sometimes during the winter shut down and the bitter wind tore the leaves from the trees and piled the snow in great drifts around the house and barn, it seemed as if they were almost cut off from the rest of the world.

Ben wouldn't have minded it nearly so much if it had not been so hard to get an education. It meant that at five o'clock every morning he must be up to milk the cow and split kindling before he could start on the tramp across the ice to Grosse Ile, where, about three miles up the road, he went to school.

Often he hoped that Mr. Rucker would close up the place for the winter, and maybe give him a job in his office in town, where he would go to night school and have his

grandmother keep house for him. So far, however, nothing like that had ever been suggested.

"The White Lily sure did look fine this mornin', Grandma," Ben said finally, with an attempt at cheerfulness. "I think she'll win all right. Ben's a good sailor, and he says his cousin's been in lots of races Down East where he comes from."

Grandma Davis nodded. "That's the way to feel, Ben." She rose and laid her hand gently on his arm.

"But I sort o' wished you could sail White Lily in this race," her eyes held a wistful expression. "I mind the time you granddaddy finished building her, 'like a white bird,' he said she looked, with her head up into the wind and her sails filled out like great wings."

"Yes, Grandma, I know," Ben got up a little impatiently. "O' course I'd love to sail," he couldn't quite keep the longing out of his voice. "But after all she belongs to Mr. Rucker, and if he wants someone else to do this race with Ben he has a right to have it that way."

He picked his cap from the floor and stuck it in his pocket. "Guess I'll go and get my chores done," he went on. "I noticed the weeds growin' up pretty thick near those cucumber vines." And he started off in the direction of the garden.

"Poor Ben," said Grandma Davis to herself. "An' he be the best sailor on any of the islands. It be too bad, it be."

By noon the breeze had freshened and showed signs of shifting to the west. Ben and his grandmother were unpacked right there on the driveway with his ear close to the ground, the twins began to talk, and the performance with great interest. Keith, although barely a head taller than the twins, was looked upon as the big brother and whenever he did anything a little out of the ordinary, the twins were much impressed.

It was the first day of the summer holidays. Up to the present, things had been a little disappointing, for just as far back as the boys could remember, until this particular vacation the family had spent the summer in their cottage on the seashore.

Only the other day Mummie had explained that as Daddy had just bought a new automobile, it had been decided to let the cottage for the summer.

"Think what nice rides we can have!" Mummie had said, but the three boys had looked rather crestfallen.

"We can't ride all the time," said Keith, "and what are we going to do on the days that Daddy uses the automobile for business?"

Mummie looked thoughtful. Then her face brightened. "I am going out town this afternoon," she said, and when I come back I will tell you of an idea that has just come to me."

Now they were waiting for Mummie to return.

Presently Keith raised his head. "Here comes the automobile," he said, then added, "That's how the Indians used to listen for horses coming along. If they put their heads on the ground they could hear things miles and miles away."

"But we heard the automobile, too, and we heard our heads on the ground," said the twins looking rather puzzled.

Perhaps it was just as well that at that moment Mummie drove round the corner of the drive. All three boys ran to meet her.

"Part of the idea is on the back seat," she said as she got out of the car. "Three packages were produced. Of course no one could wait to get as far as the house, so the parcels

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## Country Life in October

Some Interesting Things to Look for Out-of-Doors

Flower-Like Fruits

THERE is no other plant in England which has fruits like those of the spindle tree, for they are not just round or egg-shaped berries.



At 2 o'clock a distant rifle-shot told him that the boats had started. But he kept on working until a half-hour later he noticed, to his surprise, that the sky had darkened and the wind was blowing hard and cold with a hint of rain in its breath.

"Feels like a squall," he muttered, looking up at the clouds, now turned to gray, ragged masses driven by relentless gusts from the northwest.

He dropped his hoe and ran toward the beach. The lake was choppy, and white with foam. A drop of rain fell on his cheek. And he buttoned his sweater and pulled up the collar.

"It's a comin' down soon," he said, half aloud. "I wonder if the race really began. Maybe they decided to call it off."

A dark film was rushing over the water, spreading outward like a thick, gray scum. The lake seemed charged into a seething caldron of leaden-colored breakers, tumbling over one another in a tempestuous chase.

Rain began to fall in earnest, a cold, piercing drizzle. And at that moment Ben saw the boats tacking across the lake, headed upstream. The Greyhound, owned by Mr. Shaw,

was the only boat in the race. The spindle tree is interesting in other ways, too, for it has green flowers and green branches. The flowers, of course, are over now, but the spindle is the only shrub along the hedgerows whose branches are as green as the leaves which grow upon them.

The Hedgehog's Spines  
The interesting little hedgehog is seldom abroad in the daytime, though he is common enough in English fields after dusk, but just at this season he is rather sleepy in his habits, and seems to come out at irregular times. Probably he does this because he will not be able to get out at all during the winter months, but will sleep soundly in a cozy little nest of dead leaves.

One of the strangest things about the hedgehog is its wonderful spines, which are almost exactly like large bent pins. The "head" of the "pin" is on the inside of its skin, and serves to hold the spine firmly in its place. If these spines stood out quite straightly, however, they might get forced backward into the animal's body every time it fell down a bank to the ground (and this very often happens), but as it is, the bend in each "quill" turns it into a spring, and so the fall is light and harmless.

The Year's Last Insect Banquet  
Now that the ivy is once more in flower, the insects are reveling in their last great nectar-feast of the year. Most of the gaudy summer flowers hide their nectar away in long tubes and recesses, which only specially favored insects can reach, but the ivy offers its generous stores to every winged creature that comes along. Day and night during October the ivy-clad trees are a constant buzz of wings. Moths and butterflies, bees and wasps, and a myriad smaller flies flock round the open honey-cups, and jostle one another continually in their eager search for refreshment.

A Delightful Winter Sleeper  
One of the most delicate of all the little wilding creatures that spend the long winter months in sleep is the beautiful brimstone butterfly. On any sunny day now you may see this handsome insect flitting merrily along the hedgerows, but as soon as the first touch of winter is felt in the air, it will find some cozy corner in the woodland, and fall fast asleep.

Almost all our butterflies pass the winter folded tightly up in chrysalises or cocoons, but the brimstone

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scorns this method of facing the cold, and just falls asleep without any preparation. Sometimes, even in the middle of winter, a few warm sunbeams may reach its secret hiding place and give a feeling of warmth to the air, and that is why you may at any such time expect to see a brimstone butterfly, from now right on to the spring.

Starling's Autumn Revelry  
There seems to be no fruit in woodland or hedgerow which pleases the starling more than the luscious berries of the elder, which hang in great drooping clusters from every branch of the tree. But the starling is always a wasteful and untidy bird, and instead of enjoying a few of his dainties each day, he seems to lose complete control of himself amongst such a generous profusion.

He is not always even polite to his neighbors who come to share the feast with him, and in their ill-mannered antics they play havoc with the elder's soft and juicy fruits, often besting the whole tree with streaks and splashes of deep purple juice. All this unseemly revelling, however, serves the good purpose of scattering far and wide the seeds of the elder, and the starling may therefore be looked upon as one of the tree's best friends.

Nature's Coral Necklets  
Very few people take any notice of the little white bryony along the summer hedgerows, for its small, pale green flowers harmonize so perfectly with the general greenery of the foliage round about them, that they are usually overlooked. But in its autumn dress the bryony is as any summer flower. By means of long, curling tendrils it spent the warmer months climbing high up amongst the trees and shrubs, and with its graceful stems festooned every bare place within reach.

And now comes the heyday of its glory. Even if you overlooked it in the summer, you can no longer

do so now, for every green berry has turned to a rich coral-scarlet. Here, there and everywhere it is decking its neighbors with twining necklets of perfectly rounded heads, making them look like Indian princes of the autumn hedgerows.

Autumn Diggers  
One of the strangest things about many wild creatures at this season is their almost instinct to bury themselves in the earth. If you have a tortoise in your garden, it will soon begin to scratch small

holes in the flower-beds, and then, on one cold morning, you will miss it altogether, and perhaps see no more of it until the warm days of spring.

And our own toads and frogs do exactly the same thing as the tortoise. Even in the summer time the toad is an excellent digger, and often buries himself completely in the earth during the dry, hot weather, though he quickly hurries out again when a summer shower moistens the ground. But his autumn diggings are quite different. He goes down much more deeply, and then falls so soundly asleep that he wakes no more till the spring.

A Plant Which Buries Itself  
There are some of our wild plants which seem to imitate the ways of hibernating animals at this season of the year, and one of the most interesting of these is the water-soldier of ponds and streams. During the whole of the summer it floats at the surface of the water, and sends out its sword-like leaves, and beautiful flower-pellied flowers into the air.

But as winter draws near, it shows the same wonderful instinct to bury itself as you notice in the frogs and toads. If it stayed at the surface of the water it would often be frozen upon which is a pair of wings. The face of the monument bears a bronze tablet. On this four airplanes are modeled in relief above, and below is an inscription dedicating the monument to the officers who took part in this great fight of 27,534 miles.

The American College Student  
College life in the United States is again in full swing, and this year nearly all the leading colleges and universities report that enrollment has been heavy, and that where enrollment was limited, many students have been unable to gain admission.

One point about American college students which is of great interest, especially perhaps to the undergraduates of other countries, is the fact that so many of them work their way through college. Yale University has a special bureau of appointments, for the purpose of helping students in this way, and it reports that 32 per cent of the total enrollment of the university, no less than 1354 men, have registered for term-time employment.

These facts seem to show that young America values education and intends to get it, even if it means burning the candle at both ends; and that, in the States, education is not for the wealthy only, but for those who desire it, and have grit and determination enough to work for it.

A Wiser India  
Perhaps you will remember reading of the Swarajists, whose policy of obstruction, because they cannot gain complete self-government, has

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Current Events for Boys and Girls

Success of World Flight

A great cheer from a waiting crowd of over 40,000 people greeted the United States army aviators when they landed at Seattle, Wash., last Monday, Sept. 23. The epoch-making world-flight was over.

Among the many greetings offered to the fliers there were two of special interest: Kara Meeker, the famous pioneer, who three-quarters of a century ago drove his ox team across the plains, met them in an army plane between Seattle and Tacoma; and one of the first to come forward with congratulations on the Sand Point Aviation Field was Maj. Frederick L. Martin, who was at first in command of the flight, but whose machine was wrecked off the Alaskan coast.

The trip has taken five months and 22 days, but only approximately 371 hours of that time, on 60 different days, was flying time.

To commemorate this "flight" a monument already has been erected on Sand Point Aviation Field, Seattle, where the flight officially began and ended. It is of granite, and is surrounded by a bronze globe upon which are a pair of wings. The face of the monument bears a bronze tablet. On this four airplanes are modeled in relief above, and below is an inscription dedicating the monument to the officers who took part in this great fight of 27,534 miles.

There you may buy a spicy cake that is most wondrous tall. And carry hearts and rabbits, too, most any time you call.

My sailor doll's the baker, for his suit's so very trim. And white, I think that selling cakes is just the job for him.

Beneath the slender sheep-stone tree, there is a millinery store. With hats of greenest burdock leaves, I guess about a score.

And hats of braided clover and woven thimble-woods. All trimmed with yellow daisies and the rose's bright red seeds.

My French doll is the milliner and wears her sweetest snood. As she stands beside her hats and points out the latest style.

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## EDUCATIONAL

Czechoslovak House  
of Correction, Now  
Masaryk Dormitory

By a Czechoslovak Who Was One of the First Members of the Dormitory and Who Recently Graduated from the University of Wisconsin.

Special Correspondence

**D**URING my attendance at the University of Wisconsin a great many American students asked about the educational facilities of my fellow-students in Czechoslovakia. The prevailing opinion among my American fellow-students seems to be that in Europe education is monopolized by the wealthy class which alone has the means of sending their children to the highest institutions of learning. This, however, is not so for even in European countries an ambitious and industrious student can find the means of educating himself.

In Czechoslovakia, as I know from my own experience, a great encouragement to worthy and needy students are the dormitories, Student Home, Student Colony, Student Mess and the Educational Fund of John Huss. I shall endeavor to describe President Masaryk's dormitory, being one of its first protégés during my study at the Technological Institute of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

## History of Masaryk's Dormitory

Soon after Professor Masaryk returned from exile, as President of the new republic which he had built, he sensed not only the needs of his people, but perhaps most keenly, the needs of the college students of Prague. A great many old students returned from military service to finish their studies, interrupted by the war, and a far greater number than usual of the first middle-school graduates under the independent republic sought their way to the colleges of Prague. But Prague was facing the problem of a big shortage in housing.

With the founding of the new republic many officials were brought from Vienna to Prague, increasing the shortage. There was neither capital nor time for the immediate solution of this shortage. However, in this hour of general need, President Masaryk did something for which hundreds of people always will be thankful to him. From his first year's salary as president of Czechoslovakia he gave not only the Red Cross, but 100,000 Czechoslovak crowns for the adaptation of a large building as a student dormitory. But, because the money value at that time was very unstable, nobody wished to sell or to lease anything for a long term of years. Thus President Masaryk had to be thankful to get an old, large correction house on the Hradchin, near the old castle. This was in the summer of 1919.

## Purpose of the Dormitory

The purpose of President Masaryk's plan was to enable needy and worthy students, so far as possible, to pursue their academic studies at Prague. They have to send their application for admission to the dormitory accompanied by their diploma of graduation from the middle school with high grades. They must also submit an officially verified statement about their parents' property, so that no mistake in judging the applicant's need will be made.

But the dormitories in Czechoslovakia are conducted quite differently from the dormitories or fraternities in American colleges. While American students get good service, they must pay for its full worth. In Prague the advantages of dormitories are extremely great. Thus in the dormitory of which I speak, the student got all his board and room for 100 Czechoslovak crowns per month, at a time when this equaled about one American dollar, in 1919.

## My First Experience With It

The dormitory, in its infancy, was not a comfortable one. During the first year of its existence it was not much better than the correction house which it had been. The donation of President Masaryk hardly sufficed for the purchase of the furniture and for the adaptation of the rooms.

When, in September, 1919, a street car conductor told me that we had stopped before Masaryk's dormitory, I was not sure that he was not making fun of me. The building which he had shown to me was an ancient one, with thick iron bars in all its windows, gray, and with no brighter spot on its facade than the strip of reddish color above its portal between the first and second stories and through which even now the old inscription "Correction House" is discernible. Probably the old building rebelled against the change. But

I was even more surprised when I entered the ante-room where, for hours, and clad in the uniform of prison guards, were writing, talking, smoking, and what not. I wished to apologize for my intrusion; but I was told that I was in the right place, that is, in Masaryk's dormitory.

Then one of these officers took a huge iron key from a set of keys hanging on the wall on a board, and led me to my new quarters. He led me through the crooked corridors, cool, illuminated only by the windows heavily barred leading to the courtyards.

On the other side of these corridors were large doors with heavy, massive iron locks, with latch bolts above the locks, and with a small window at the upper middle of each door, also furnished with a small lock. When the officer unlocked one of these cells I saw a large room, along the walls of which ran two rows of heavy, black painted iron beds with straw-stuffed mattresses upon them. Beside the door I perceived a huge, old-fashioned, round iron stove, and above the door I saw a gas lamp. This was all the furniture of the room, for I came rather too early; the electricity, furniture and new stores were not provided until after the academic year had well started. And when other students came in, all had to sit on their suitcases or beds, for there was not even a single chair. However, when finally all the rooms were adapted, in each there lived from six to eight students, each having one-half of the closet chest, a study table and a chair.

The first floor of the building was still occupied by culprits, who, however, had no access to the second and third floors. We could watch them from our windows, as they played football in the courtyard, at noon, or in their periods of recess. Often we could hear their philosophizing under our windows. As a rule, they were quite quiet people, not criminals at all.

## The Social Side of the Dormitory

At first there was quite a deal of reserve among the dwellers of the President Masaryk's dormitory. But constant meeting in the rooms, in the refectory, in classes, on the street cars, soon brought a new and joyful atmosphere about the students. During the very first year a glee club was organized, then an orchestra, library and an employment office for the recommendation of students as tutors.

The dormitory was under the direct supervision of a former professor of history, whereas the other offices were filled by the members of the dormitory. Letters soliciting financial aid were sent to people who had money. Many theatrical groups, national opera houses (Czech and German), symphony orchestras, show houses, and so forth, pledged their support by giving to the dormitory, every day, a certain number of free tickets for their performances. One student had the charge over this matter, so that he might equitably apportion the tickets among his colleagues. Demands for the tickets to operas and symphony concerts were the greatest.

Once in a while the American Y. M. C. A. officers visited Masaryk's dormitory, bringing his gifts with hot cocoa, desserts, giving little talks, and so on.

But Masaryk's Colleagues (so they proudly called themselves) did not congregate for pleasure only. They grouped together also according to the interest in their studies, so that in some room engineers were in the majority, whereas in others young philosophers or artists discussed problems of their own. However, these students never studied together, each of them was rather loath to ask direct help in study. They discussed their subjects only in their leisure time, and always in an argumentative manner. During the study period everybody was quiet. Demands for the tickets to question his fellow students, the severe looks of other room students told him that he should keep quiet. Thus there was honesty of work among these students. Everybody was anxious to maintain the high reputation of the dormitory.

Probably because of the desire to furnish a mysterious and artistic stimulation in the study of music, painting or sculpture, the students of these arts were also altogether located in a part of the old Capuchin

Not a County Fair nor a Political Convention, but Registration by Means of a Gigantic "Mixer" at a University



cloister, by the Holy Dome of Loreta, adjacent to the dormitory of President Masaryk. No doubt, that old, dark cloister, still partly occupied by the monks, was a place to awaken a student's imagination. But the rooms were so small that they were hardly sufficient for one student, being the cells of the Capuchin monks. But, as I learned, the students of art were fond of their mysterious, dark dwellings. They ate together with their colleagues in Masaryk's dormitory refectory, so that both these houses were in constant exchange of ideas.

## Further Development

During the summer of 1920, Masaryk's dormitory was greatly improved. The iron bars from the windows were removed, and the large rooms were divided by brick partitions into rooms for two occupants, with two beds and a nice, glazed stove. The rooms were then pleasant. Occupants beautified their rooms with artistic pictures, with portraits of great men, and so forth. The heavy prison doors were also removed and superseded by light doors.

## Registration Procedure

Registration procedure takes on the appearance of a gigantic "mixer" where college and department heads sit behind signs indicating their sections, greet new and old students and aid them in arranging their

courses for the year. Contacts established under these conditions which were theoretically expected to continue through the year actually do just that, they have found.

Mobilizing several hundred members of the faculty for this registration work is done under the direction of the registrar's office. An elaborate system has been worked out for routing each student so that he has ample time for discussing his courses with department heads and yet avoids the jams that so often made the new student's first days on a college campus days of interminable waiting for interviews and payment of fees.

## Welsh Experiment in Geography

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

**T**HE desirable faculty associations and mature counsel which have been declared lacking to undergraduates in larger universities because of the overwhelming numbers of students is a situation being met at the University of Iowa in another way than through the offices of the deans of men and women.

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As the number of the needy and worthy students increased, President Masaryk's dormitory established another of its branches in some rooms of the new German Chemical Institute, built during the war.

Lately, I have got news from one of my old friends of the dormitory, saying that new university buildings had been erected, big mansions, big mansions, big mansions, giving little talks, and so on.

As yet not all the needy and good students find their way into the dormitories. The dormitories do not meet the demands of all those who would rightly belong there. The new Republic is not yet so well situated that it can secure so expensive an education for everybody. Yet, all in all, if a student be energetic enough, he may make his way through the college in Prague even without being taken into a dormitory. The trouble with many European students is that they lack self-confidence and that they are so hesitant about the possibilities of living in the capital. Perhaps the presence of a few American scholars in Czechoslovakia will teach my colleagues at home that in some room engineers were in the majority, whereas in others young philosophers or artists discussed problems of their own. However, these students never studied together, each of them was rather loath to ask direct help in study. They discussed their subjects only in their leisure time, and always in an argumentative manner. During the study period everybody was quiet. Demands for the tickets to question his fellow students, the severe looks of other room students told him that he should keep quiet. Thus there was honesty of work among these students. Everybody was anxious to maintain the high reputation of the dormitory.

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proper appreciation a background of geographical knowledge. Further, next to living in a region, the best way to understand it is to read descriptions of it written in vivid language.

For the classics, obviously, a knowledge of the geography of the Mediterranean helps the pupil to visualize the great civilizations of Rome and Greece in their geographical setting; in fact, without this knowledge, the full understanding of classical literature is impossible. Geography is also easily linked up with history. The very names on the map have historical interest; allusions to history make geography more real; at the same time geography gives definiteness to history, by providing the geographical setting of human action. As for natural science and mathematics, a knowledge of physics is essential to the understanding of climate, a knowledge of geometry for the study of mapmaking, and arithmetic is needed in the study of manufactures and other industries.

The following are a few examples chosen from the various syllabuses, illustrating correlation. In French, books are used dealing with French scenery, productions and industries. In Latin attention is called to Roman remains in the locality, and Caesar's "Gallic War" brings the pupils into contact with Caesar's statements regarding the size, resources and climate of Britain. In arithmetic the statistics of the Rural District Council are employed. Geometry is applied to finding the altitude of the sun; the barometer in natural science is fundamental to geographical study; the Napoleonic wars, in history, were largely decided by geographical factors; and in the English course the application of such a book as Mungo Park's Travels is obvious. Each of these examples is typical of the texture of the whole syllabus in the respective subjects.

When to this is added the fact that the school is fitted with a practical geography room, a photographic room, a model room, a geological instruments, ordnance maps, surveying instruments, advanced atlases and a geographical reference library, the thorough and far-reaching nature of the experiment has been achieved beyond measure.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Discovery of One's Own Home

THERE is a sentence of Robert Louis Stevenson, often quoted with approval and never criticized, never squarely faced, which packs into ten little words a surprising quantity of naïve wisdom and self-assured unreason. "It is better to have traveled," says he, "than to have arrived." A certain proportion of mendacity, perhaps, should be allowed to an epigram, but this one is almost wholly, however brilliantly, false. Its value lies not in its truth but rather in the fact that it sums up in a compact phrase what most of us nowadays seem to think. Stevenson goes astray with a great company, for all of us, if we had our way, would be endlessly outward bound, drifting endlessly onward, with no end in sight, novelty and fresh experience, seeing ever new lands and faces, never returning to the known and the familiar. In the place of true travel, which includes both departure and return, we would gladly put mere vagabondage, aimless and without a final goal.

Stevenson's remark is far more, unfortunately, than the expression of individual opinion or a mere bit of irresponsible and perverse phrase-making. It puts into memorable words one of the major errors of our time—restlessness. There is certainly much more moving about over the earth's surface during this twentieth century than there has been at any period in the past, but we seem to be really good, after all, only at going away, which is the lesser half of travel, and to have no gift for coming home. We may study this shortcoming of ours to advantage by considering the extraordinary creature which Tennyson, even he could make out of Homer's Ulysses. The hero of the *Odyssey*, after his ten years at Troy, sets out immediately for little rocky Ithaca, and, although he falters by the way, he never wanders for the sake of wandering; his strange encounters come unsought, forced upon him by wills and purposes stronger even than his own, and they are faced not in the spirit of an adventurer but in that of a sober and resolute man who has set his face toward home, and is prepared to go through fire to get there.

Tennyson makes of this home-loving Greek a modern man, warping and twisting his character—with some suggestions, to be sure, from Dante—almost out of recognition. The modern Ulysses, standing with his back to the helter-skelter world which he has been absent twenty years, urges his seaworn mariners to set forth once more across the uncharted waters, steering not for any determined goal but for the dim hope of a "whisper margin fades forever and forever when we move." The thought is profoundly un-Hellenic, quintessentially modern. Homer's *Odyssey* is the great Epic of Return. It is the tale of a man who, after a long and arduous journey, finds his way back to his home, and in the process discovers the true meaning of home. The modern Ulysses, on the contrary, is surcharged with the modern enthusiasm

of setting forth, and the speaker remembers Homer's hero only in name. Tennyson's wanderer, recognizing no goal except the horizon line and feeling that the world is a vast, uncharted sea, would accept with enthusiasm the shallow saying that "it is better to have traveled than to have arrived." But Homer's wanderer, who would have clung to the dearth of Aristotle: "the end is the chief thing of all."

The Ulysses of Tennyson's poem comes nearest to giving a reason for the vague impulse which drives him when he says that he will "follow knowledge like a sinking star beyond the utmost bound of human thought." He may follow all his days, but will he ever find? And even though he may get knowledge, will he discover wisdom on his endless road? This fruit of travel is not plucked from any wayfarer's tree; it matures only in the gardens of home. And here in the blessed quietude of home we can bring against the wanderer who knows nothing about the joy of the journey's end, that they never really learn. They merely acquire information, which they then use to make always green. Performing only half of their journey, they never travel in the full sense, and in their thoughts at least they are always on the road. One might reply to Stevenson most concisely, perhaps, by the simple assertion that no man can be said to have traveled until he has arrived, until he has reached his goal—and the true goal of all our journeys, of course, is home.

How has it come about, then, that so little is said in our multitudinous books of travel about the beauty and beneficence of returning? We have a thousand road songs for the start, but scarcely any hymns to celebrate the deeper joy of coming home. Our ample literature upon the aesthetics of travel is concerned exclusively with moving on and on, and we seem to think of the return as a dull necessity which any bungler may manage without direction. One reason for this is that most of our so-called books of travel are really only guide books, but the best explanation is that the happiness of getting home again is really too deep for words. Poetry may come near it, but prose lags far behind. Books of travel are usually written in prose. There is only one *Odyssey*. It is worth observing that one does not return all at once to his home, but little by little and in unexpected and unaccountable ways. The moment in which a man walks up to his own front door after months away from away may not be that in which he fully realizes that he has got home. Much may yet be left to do before he fully joins the present to the remembered past. The house is not quite his own home as yet, for the old things are rearranged, and new possessions must be made to fit the new life. The moment in which a man walks up to his own front door after months away from away may not be that in which he fully realizes that he has got home. Much may yet be left to do before he fully joins the present to the remembered past. The house is not quite his own home as yet, for the old things are rearranged, and new possessions must be made to fit the new life. The moment in which a man walks up to his own front door after months away from away may not be that in which he fully realizes that he has got home. Much may yet be left to do before he fully joins the present to the remembered past. The house is not quite his own home as yet, for the old things are rearranged, and new possessions must be made to fit the new life.

## English Hills

O that I were  
Where breaks the pure cold light  
On English hills,  
And peewits rising cry,  
And gray is all the sky.

Or at evening there  
When the faint slow light stays,  
And far below  
Sleeps the last lingering sound,  
And night leans all round.

O then, O then  
The English haunted ground.  
The diligent stars  
Creep out; watch and smile;  
The wise moon lingers awhile.

For surely there  
Heroic shapes are moving,  
Visible thoughts,  
Passions, things divine,  
Clear beneath clear star-shine.

O that I were  
Again on English hills,  
Seeing villages  
Laborious villages  
Her cool dark loveliness.

—John Freeman, in "Poems New and Old."

## Lilies in India

In September the water-lilies first begin to appear in splendid company. One sort of Indian water-lily is white, and like our own, but larger. It is almost always associated with another of the same shape and size, but of a peculiar crimson color, which partly imbuces even the stalk and leaves. These lilies never grow in rivers, Indian poets notwithstanding, who even plant the lotus in the sea. But they appear in great profusion upon all tanks and pools, where they present as fair a prospect of flowers as may be seen anywhere.

One house is built upon the bank of a long-disused canal, by which at one time sugar-cane was brought in boats to a neighboring factory, now dismantled. I sometimes think I still see the angle of a ghostly sail over my garden-wall. The communication of this channel with the river has been long obstructed, but the rain keeps it full for half the year, and in the time of flood it presents a splendid spectacle. As the water sinks, the lilies become fewer and smaller, and by January few blooms are no longer forthcoming for the daily decoration of my luxurious lawn.

This pool produces also a few blue

## On the Summit

Above the tarn, above the mantling wood,  
My feet have gained at length the summit's pride.  
Where cloud to peak, and peak to cloud, hath cried  
Through countless years, "God is, and God is good!"

O would that where I stand a thousand stood!  
Such view to vision scarce pre-announced!

Would more of God reveal than aught beside,  
Yea, more than convent-dell or monkish hood.

For cloistered meditation needeth art  
Beyond the narrow scope of common skill.

But here the rudest, set the world apart,  
Nearer to heaven by this fair height of hill.

Might trust the promptings of his natural heart  
To worship, and consider, and be still.

—Edward Cracroft, Lefroy, in "Echoes from Theocritus."

## Plowing in Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL wrote in his first epistle to the Corinthians, "He that ploweth should plow in hope."—Paul, whose experiences and tasks had led him among the friendly and the unfriendly, through prison, storm, and shipwreck, to victorious demonstration of the power and protection of the true God of Israel.

Sometimes it may seem that our daily tasks are too limited to admit of much individual progress or development, or that there is much reason to believe that we are really useful. But these obtain only when we neglect actively to hope even while we labor. A definition of hope is "trust," and whatever may be our present daily occupation or environment, it should not be difficult to learn habitually to trust in God for the solution of our problems, when we are honest and in earnest in our efforts to be and to do good.

The true plowman in the field loves his plowing because he knows he is doing what is necessary for the preparation of the field, that there may be a harvest in due season. And the true plowman goes about his work in an orderly way. He does not waste time looking anxiously at the remainder of the unplowed field; nor does he, in hours of idleness, spend some careful thought to what is yet to be done; but while in the field he should turn our most careful and complete attention to the work in hand. Then we shall find it profitable, and conducive to a larger hope and trust.

Whatever our task, if we be faithful, we are accomplishing much and are preparing for higher work. Elihu was plowing in the field when he received from Elijah the mantle, typifying spiritual understanding and power, which enabled him thereafter to be of great service to his people. So, in the diligent, trustful performance of any rightful daily task we, too, may one day find ourselves in possession of the mantle of spiritual understanding, which always leads out and up to higher things. Nor should we outline for ourselves

the form our progress will take. We must let God guide us to each field of activity and indicate our work.

This hopeful trust that is so necessary, is born of divine Love. It is seen in the sweet expression of a child looking up into its mother's face and seeing there not merely the features of physique, but the heights and depths of unchangeable mother-love. Whenever we, as God's children, shall be able to discern, with the same sweet trust of the child, something of the infinite love of God, we shall be able to demonstrate the reflection of that love in active, progressive, right ways; we shall be able to lift ourselves and others above the cares and struggles that sometimes attend the daily tasks into the joy of doing them with ever present, true hope.

We have always reason to hope; for there is always a harvest when the work is well done. If we have not yet reaped the harvest after faithful and sufficient toil, it may be because we have allowed fear or discouragement to enter. Both of these can, however, be quickly dispelled by true hope; and a gray outlook may thus be exchanged for a brighter one. Christian Scientists are learning to hope daily and hourly; and they are indeed grateful to have learned so much; but they know also that there must be "a reason of the hope." And this reason is that they have been able to prove in many ways, in problems of every kind, that God is all-powerful and ever present, and that therefore there is nothing to fear. Thus their hope is not mere optimism; it is proved trust in God and His power to remove obstacles, to heal sickness and sorrow, and to promote true progress by demonstration.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 446): "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.'" Thus, there is the best work for all—to understand God, that we may experience that of which Paul spoke further in the verse quoted from above in I Corinthians, namely, "that he that thresheth in hope should be partaker of his hope,"—that we may see hope realized in more abundant good, more permanent peace, and truer joy.

## Lamb, the Critic

Among the innumerable objects and occasions of joy which Lamb found laid out before him, the world's best book was certainly one of the most precious, and after books came pictures. "What any man can write, surely I may read!" he says to Wordsworth, of Carly on Job, six folios. "It like books about books," he confessed, "is the book-lover's . . . . He was the finest of all readers, far more instant than Coleridge; not to be taken unawares by a Blake ('I must look on him as one of the most extraordinary persons of his age,' he says of him, on Coleridge), but a slight and partial acquaintance), or by Wordsworth when the Lyric Ballads are confusing all judgments, and he can pick out at sight 'The Dwellers Among the Untroubled Ways' as 'the best piece in the world,' and can define precisely the defect of much of the book, in one of those incomparable letters of escape, to Manning: 'It is full of original thought, but it does not often make you laugh or cry. It too actually chooses these instances because the final test of a critic is in his reception of contemporary work; and Lamb must have found it much easier to be right, before every eye of mind, than to be wrong, and Cyril Tournier, than to be the accurate critic that he was of Coleridge, at the very time when he was under the 'whiff and wind' of Coleridge's influence. And in writing to me, so great nor his instinct so wholly 'according to knowledge,' he can write as no one has ever written in praise of Titian (so that his very finest sentence describes a picture of Titian) and can instantly detect and minutely expose the swollen contemporary delusion of a would-be Michael Angelo, the portentous Martin.

Then there were the theatres, which Lamb loved next to books. There has been no criticism of acting in English like Lamb's, so fundamental, so intimate and elucidating. His style becomes quintessential when he speaks of the stage, as in that tiny masterpiece, "The Acting of Mungo," which ends the book of *Elia*, with its great close, the Beethoven soft, wondering close, after all the surges: "He understands a leg of mutton in its quiddity. He stands wondering, amid the commonplace materials of life like a primitive man with the sun and stars about him." He is equally certain of Shakespeare, of Congreve, and of Miss Kelly. When he defines the puppet, his pen seems to be plucked by the very wires that work the puppets—Arthur Symonds, in "Figures of Several Centuries."

## The Wood Fire

Each log as it burns sends forth a perfume and brings to my mind a picture. The sticks of wild cherry smell like flowers, and while they burn I see the woods of spring, with trees all white like a bride's bouquet, and the cherry blossoms. Red cedar has an odor like sandalwood and sends my thoughts away across the hills of winter, where velvet evergreens stand massed against the snow. A branch of driftwood roars and snaps, and instantly I am in the white alkali, running in to shore where, drenched with wind-whipped spray—the bones of dead forest trees



Beach and Boats, Mount Lavinia, Colombo

## Mount Lavinia

MOUNT LAVINIA, six miles up the shore from Colombo in Ceylon, offers many attractions to those wishing to escape from the town and refresh themselves with an unbroken view of the Indian Ocean. Here one may watch the peaceful Ceylonese fisherman as he plays his trade from his native fishing boat. Indeed these fishing smacks are one of the chief features of Mount Lavinia launched as they are, not from a wharf or dock, as fishing boats are wont to be, but direct from the sandy beach.

These Ceylonese fishermen have constructed their boats so that they may be launched from and return with their cargo to the beach since no harbor exists at this point on the coast. At the same time it is necessary that these boats shall be more than usually seaworthy since they are put to sea in all kinds of weather, and the successful landing of a boat loaded with fish when the surf is running high is a feat that can only be accomplished by the sailor trained to this coast from birth. The market for their wares is close at hand, built of modern concrete with broad stone slabs for the display.

A spacious hotel tops the craggy elevation above the beach and is the first sign of civilization which greets the homeward bound boats on approaching the harbor of Colombo. The mansion was originally built as a governor's residence but was never used as such for before it had a opportunity of sheltering a chief executive it was sold by the government and converted into a hotel. On the beach at its foot children paddle in security as the bay is protected by a reef.

## Scott's Dialogue

His conversation has not, indeed, that prominence in the method of his work which we shall find in French followers. But it is for the most part full of dramatic subtleties, and it is often excellently humorous or pathetic, and it almost always possesses in some degree the Shakespearean quality of fitting the individual and the time and the circumstances without any deliberate archaism or modernism. No doubt Scott's wide reading enabled him to do a certain amount of mimicry in this kind. Few for his own sake, except those whose own reading is pretty well in the plays and pamphlets of the seventeenth century, know how much is worked from them into The Fortunes of Nigel and Woodstock. But this dialogue is never mere mimicry. It has the quality which already called Shakespeare's attention to men of such different kind and orders of greatness from Scott's or Shakespeare's as, for instance, Goldsmith—the quality of humanity, independent of time.—George Saltwater.

## A Nocturne

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The star-gemmed robe of Night  
Trails o'er the silent Dove,  
The moon-lit sea gleams white  
The star-gemmed robe of Night  
Falls as a mantle, light,  
Where Juliet beauteous frown  
The star-gemmed robe of Night  
Trails o'er the silent Dove.  
Elegance E. Pike.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# FRISCO STOCKS. ACTIVE MARKET FEATURE TODAY

General Tone Continues  
Good, Rails Showing  
an Upward Trend

Immigration of dividends on the increased stock of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway brought a sharp rise of 4 1/2 points in the shares to a new high record at 7 1/2 at the opening of today's New York stock market. A block of 3000 shares of Frisco common also changed hands at 31 1/2 point.

The trend of other issues continued upward, with General Electric and various players moving more than a point each.

Heavy profit taking carried Frisco preferred 2 1/2 points below its early high, but the demand for other shares continued unabated, disclosing a number of new 12 1/2 high records.

Constructive business developments were reflected in gains of 1 to 2 points. The rise in the American Gas & Electric stock was due to the fact that the company had been successful in securing a new franchise for the city of New York, and the company's stock was expected to rise to 100.

A conspicuous weak spot was Frisco Rapid Transit, which broke 4 1/2 points to a new low price, 10 1/2. The stock was also subject to selling pressure, falling 2 points.

Foreign exchange opened steady.

Temporary Reaction

Opening strength gave way to irregularity before noon with special pressure directed against local gas shares, presumably due to the announcement of new franchise for the city of New York, and the company's stock was expected to rise to 100.

A conspicuous weak spot was Frisco Rapid Transit, which broke 4 1/2 points to a new low price, 10 1/2. The stock was also subject to selling pressure, falling 2 points.

Foreign exchange opened steady.

Brooklyn Union Gas dropped nearly 4 points, and the others yielded 1 1/2 to 2 points.

Coppers also turned heavy, with American and Baldwin reacted about a point from their early high, and American Electric dropped 1/2 point, but Mack Truck continued in demand, rising to 10 1/2.

Independent strength also was shown by such issues as Foundation Company, American Ice, Burns Brothers A, United Fruit and Famous Players.

Price heads of the market were in the hands of the local gas shares, when active short covering was resumed in some of the popular issues.

Call money rate advanced 1/4 point to 10 1/2.

The buying impulse against the influential stocks diminished again in the early afternoon when selling of DuPont, National Lead, and American Water Works, Stromberg Carburizer, American Ice and Associated Dry Goods depressed them 2 to 3 points.

Low priced shares such as American Lead, Corn Product, Northern American, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Distributing, Simmons and Indian Motor Cycle were lifted to the best figures of the current rise.

WHEAT PRICES HAVE  
ANOTHER BIG RISE  
ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade rose today to \$1.50 a bushel for May delivery. This represented an increase of 1/4 cent more than three cents a bushel, with all deliveries of wheat and rye here touching a new high price record for the season.

Urgency of foreign demand for breadstuffs was the chief apparent cause.

Today's price of \$1.50 for May wheat is the highest reached here since 1921. On the last day of May in 1921, wheat here reached \$1.45 1/2 a bushel.

Trading on a big scale was in progress in all the grain pits, but over the tumult of bidding scattered there were heard words which hit the goal of \$1.50. Meanwhile, rye had made a sensational leap of 5 cents a bushel in price, and was selling at \$1.32 a bushel. May delivery of rye was contracted with \$1.27 last night. Opening prices, which ranged from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents higher, were quickly followed by a rise to \$1.48 1/2 a bushel, which was quickly followed by a rise to \$1.50 a bushel.

buoyancy in rye was due to reports that five days of drought in the recent fast pace would leave bare bins. May delivery, which closed yesterday at 1 1/2 cents today, rose to 2 1/2 cents. After opening at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents, December 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents, corn scored an additional uptick.

Cuts started 1/4 to 1/2 cent, December 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cents, and later showed about 2 cent compared with yesterday's finish.

Provisions responded readily to the upward swing of grain and hogs.

Subsequently the wheat market continued to ascend, influenced by estimates that exporters had taken 2,000,000 bushels or more of wheat today for shipment to Europe, and had also acquired 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. Wheat closed strong, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents higher, and 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents.

No important reaction in corn prices was witnessed. The market closed strong 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents higher, December 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Bank of France statement for the month of September, 1924, is as follows:

Assets: 4,033,895,432,760 francs.

Liabilities: 4,033,895,432,760 francs.

Reserve: 4,033,895,432,760 francs.

Capital: 4,033,895,432,760 francs.

Profit: 4,033,895,432,760 francs.

Loss: 4,033,895,432,760 francs.

Other: 4,033,895,432,760 francs.

JOHN T. CONNOR SALES

John T. Connor reports sales for the quarter ended Sept. 30, second quarter of 1924, as follows:

First quarter: 1,234,567 francs.

Second quarter: 1,234,567 francs.

Third quarter: 1,234,567 francs.

Fourth quarter: 1,234,567 francs.

Other: 1,234,567 francs.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

| Closing Prices   |         |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Stock            | High    | Low     | Close   |
| 100 Adams Ex.    | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Adv. Supply  | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Gas & E. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Ice      | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Lumber   | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Oil      | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Sugar    | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. T. & E.  | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Water    | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Wire     | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Zinc     | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| 100 Am. Copper   | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
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(Quotations to 3:55 p. m.)

Netherlands .. 807  
Norway .. 809  
Norway (King) .. 810  
Panama .. 811  
Paraguay .. 812  
Peru .. 813  
Poland .. 814  
Portugal .. 815  
Rumania .. 816  
Russia .. 817  
San Marino .. 818  
Serbia .. 819  
Slovakia .. 820  
Spain .. 821  
Sweden .. 822  
Switzerland .. 823  
Tunisia .. 824  
Turkey .. 825  
U. S. G. B. & I. .. 826  
Yugoslavia .. 827

**CHICAGO TRADE STILL GROWING**

Business Throughout Middle West Shows Signs of Further Gains

Heavy export buying of wheat, with other factors making for strength in the grain markets, has given further impetus to the upward trend in business conditions throughout the middle west.

Trade in the Chicago district continues excellent in most branches, people are conservatively optimistic about the future, and all signs point to further gains in various quarters, according to the National City Bank of Chicago.

All groups of commodities except farm products have declined since the peak touched in April, 1933, and the large business now being done by the mail order houses and other concerns serving the agricultural sections reflects the increased prosperity enjoyed recently. Interest as compared with a year ago.

Freight loadings for the first time this year crossed the million car mark in the last week of the month. A significant feature of this showing was the 377,890 cars of miscellaneous freight handled, this being actually 1,088 cars more than were moved during the corresponding week of 1932.

The outlook for business generally has improved within the month, sentiment in Chicago as elsewhere being helped by the progress toward a satisfactory adjustment of the troublesome reparations dispute.

Rise on Sept. 11 in the discount rate of the Federal Reserve bank, from 7 to 8 per cent, together with the slightly increased demands of commercial borrowers in the United States, has given new interest to the money market outlook for the next few months.

The situation will be controlled largely when the Federal Reserve banks do with the \$441,000,000 increase in United States Government securities authorized between Jan. 8 and Sept. 10 last. Except for the Liberty Loan financing, this is the most important investment movement in which the Federal Reserve banks have participated since the present banking system was installed in November, 1913.

American bankers are being importuned to make large advances to Germany, while the Federal Reserve and many such applications have been received within the past few weeks by the international banking houses of the world.

This movement probably will be much more pronounced after the new October 12 monetary plan has been floated and the public sees what success attends the operation.

Chicago's foreign trade in this country increased 10 per cent during the first half of 1934 to a total never previously touched in that period.

**PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS**

**RUTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER**

August: 1934 1923  
Operating revenue ..... \$30,672 \$48,645  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 11,840 1,789  
Oper income ..... 18,832 46,856  
Depreciation ..... 1,156 1,156  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 387,827 332,840  
Oper income ..... 166,479 146,463  
Deductions ..... 94,835 95,015  
Net income ..... 71,644 51,448  
Prof div ..... 7,784 7,784  
Balance ..... 64,038 43,664

**SARATOGA SPRINGS HYDRO-ELECTRIC**

August: 1934 1923  
Operating revenue ..... \$19,256 \$25,882  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 39,143 61,775  
Oper income ..... 13,608 13,608  
Depreciation ..... 11,586 11,586  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 381,240 411,233  
Oper income ..... 27,264 27,264  
Total income ..... 265,633 302,785  
Deductions ..... 138,832 137,470  
Net income ..... 126,801 165,315  
Prof div ..... 46,613 45,572  
Balance ..... 80,188 109,743

**SAYRE ELECTRIC COMPANY**

August: 1934 1923  
Operating revenue ..... \$15,256 \$15,546  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 11,586 11,586  
Oper income ..... 4,370 3,962  
Depreciation ..... 11,586 11,586  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 155,735 156,900  
Oper income ..... 61,904 45,118  
Deductions ..... 11,586 11,586  
Net income ..... 25,831 33,532  
Prof div ..... 25,831 33,532  
Balance ..... 0 0

**GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CO.**

(Subsidiaries)

August: 1934 1923  
Operating revenue ..... \$154,984 \$1,290,130  
Exp. oper., maint. dep. .... 1,123,544 984,730  
Oper income ..... 415,513 305,400

Fear ended Aug. 31, 1934:

Operating revenue ..... 17,239,149  
Expense, taxes and rentals ..... 13,444,777  
Oper income ..... 3,794,372 1,894,867  
Total income ..... 3,794,372 1,894,867  
Deductions ..... 2,647,107  
Net income ..... 1,147,265  
Expense, taxes and interest ..... 338,321  
Balance ..... 1,785,543

**PENNSYLVANIA EDISON CO.**

August: 1934 1923  
Operating revenue ..... \$235,544 \$296,822  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 11,586 11,586  
Oper income ..... 75,182 82,997  
Depreciation ..... 1,156 1,156  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 381,240 411,233  
Oper income ..... 27,264 27,264  
Total income ..... 265,633 302,785  
Deductions ..... 138,832 137,470  
Net income ..... 126,801 165,315  
Prof div ..... 46,613 45,572  
Balance ..... 80,188 109,743

**METROPOLITAN EDISON CO.**

(Including subsidiaries)

August: 1934 1923  
Operating revenue ..... \$250,866 \$283,743  
Exp. oper., maint. dep. .... 1,123,544 984,730  
Oper income ..... 415,513 305,400  
Depreciation ..... 1,156 1,156  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 381,240 411,233  
Oper income ..... 27,264 27,264  
Total income ..... 265,633 302,785  
Deductions ..... 138,832 137,470  
Net income ..... 126,801 165,315  
Prof div ..... 46,613 45,572  
Balance ..... 80,188 109,743

**NORTHWESTERN OHIO RAILWAY & POWER**

August: 1934 1923  
Operating revenue ..... \$49,826 \$59,887  
Exp. taxes and rentals ..... 11,586 11,586  
Oper income ..... 38,240 48,301  
Depreciation ..... 1,156 1,156  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 381,240 411,233  
Oper income ..... 27,264 27,264  
Total income ..... 265,633 302,785  
Deductions ..... 138,832 137,470  
Net income ..... 126,801 165,315  
Prof div ..... 46,613 45,572  
Balance ..... 80,188 109,743

**BIRMINGHAM LIGHT, HEAT & POWER**

August: 1934 1923  
Operating revenue ..... \$115,712 \$115,712  
Exp. taxes and rentals ..... 11,586 11,586  
Oper income ..... 104,126 104,126  
Depreciation ..... 1,156 1,156  
Exp. taxes & rentals ..... 381,240 411,233  
Oper income ..... 27,264 27,264  
Total income ..... 265,633 302,785  
Deductions ..... 138,832 137,470  
Net income ..... 126,801 165,315  
Prof div ..... 46,613 45,572  
Balance ..... 80,188 109,743







OHIO

**Clarkburg**  
\$7.50 Puts an  
ELECTRIC GAS RANGE  
in your home  
FENCER, 115 Second St.



## EDITORIALS

The news that both Great Britain and Turkey have agreed to the appointment of a commission to investigate the Mosul problem on the spot and to report a solution to the Council of the League of Nations is yet another proof of the League's usefulness. The Mosul question threatened to upset the whole Near East, because, despite repeated conferences and discussions, no agreement could be reached between the two parties principally concerned. Now, as provided for under the Treaty of Lausanne, both sides have agreed to invoke the impartial arbitration of the League.

## The Problem of Mosul

The Mosul problem itself is by no means easy of solution. Mosul is the northernmost vilayet of what is generally known as Mesopotamia. To the north lies the rugged and mountainous territory of Kurdistan and Armenia, both under Turkish control. To the south stretch away to the Persian Gulf the plains which were the foundation of the wealth and strength of Nineveh, Babylon, and the other capitals of the old Assyrian, Persian and Media empires. From a geographical point of view, Mosul is clearly part of Iraq.

But geography is not the only consideration. According to the best accounts the population of the Mosul vilayet is very mixed. There are Kurds and Arabs and Turks, and there is also a considerable population of Assyrian Christians who inhabit the border country, and who are extremely desirous not to be restored to Turkish rule. Then again, there is the all-pervasive question of oil. The Mosul area is said to contain large deposits of petroleum. Great Britain, France, and Turkey are all anxious to have control of their development. The great American, British, and Dutch oil companies are struggling for the right to exploit them.

Finally, there is the complication of the mandate and the Turkish national pact. The outcome of the Peace Conference was that Great Britain was given a mandate to assist Iraq toward self-government on the usual condition of giving equal rights to the trade of all nations. Great Britain, however, found the task very expensive, while the Nationalist Party in Iraq demanded immediate control of its own affairs. Last year a treaty was signed between King Feisal and the British Government, which provided for British assistance and supervision for four years, after which Iraq was supposed to be able to stand on its own legs. The Iraqis are determined to keep Mosul as part of Iraq, but having as yet little strength and unity of their own, now expect Great Britain to stand up to the Turks on their behalf.

On the other side is the famous Turkish pact, the program upon which Mustafa Kemal organized the party and the army which so completely defeated both the armies of Greece and the diplomacy of the Allies, and which secured for Turkey the triumphant Treaty of Lausanne. It was one of the terms of the pact that the whole of the vilayet of Mosul should become part of Turkey. And it has been on this point that the Anglo-Turkish negotiations have always broken down, the British offering a rectification of the Kurdish-Mosul frontier, the Turks demanding the whole Province.

At the end of all this series of complications comes the fact that Mosul is in a very remote part of the world, that the peoples which inhabit the whole zone of which it is part are notoriously warlike and violent and uneducated, and that there is a strong predisposition in many quarters to prejudge the issue by the use of force. An attempt to do this was reported to the League only a few days ago.

However, the fact that both sides have agreed to invoke the arbitration of the League of Nations probably means that the leaders are anxious for a reasonable settlement and, if they can keep their wilder followers in order, do not wish to settle things by open conflict. In any case, the method adopted, that of asking the League to appoint an impartial commission to ascertain the facts and advise on a solution, is obviously sound and is the best hope of securing a fair and peaceful settlement of a very awkward and menacing difficulty.

To maintain partial prohibition as the state policy of Massachusetts is the strategy of liquor's high command in that Commonwealth.

## The Last Stand of the Wets

In the aggressive campaign of the wets there, one sees in operation all of the old tactics with which the country at large became so familiar—and so disgusted—before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Only an aroused electorate determined that the Bay State shall no longer lag behind the Nation on this issue, can defeat those tactics.

The stakes in the present fight are plain enough. The wets, knowing full well that partial prohibition has done in Massachusetts, are in a panic at the prospect of a more complete enforcement of the law. Prohibition, because Massachusetts has refused to impose an enforcement law, has never had an adequate chance in the State. Even without that chance, however, it has given the liquor element an ominous demonstration of what the future has in store if enforcement ever gets an opportunity.

Thus, comparing wet years with dry, arrests for drunkenness have decreased in Massachusetts by 44 per cent; seven county jails have been closed; almshouse populations have decreased 37 per cent; arrests for all crimes have decreased 18 per cent. Furthermore, the chiefs of police in 178 Massachusetts towns and cities, representing 99 per cent of the population, and 42 of the State's district attorneys, declare that

this record can be greatly exceeded with vigorous enforcement. The fear of just that, and of the rise of popular approval that would follow such a result, has thrown the liquor forces into a panic.

To prevent law enforcement, by fair means or foul, is the program of the anti-prohibitionists. It is the only program left to them. Law enforcement, that is, an adequate upholding of the Constitution of the United States, will make the constructive achievements of prohibition too apparent. Once law enforcement is provided for, therefore, there will be small chance that any other policy will ever supplant it.

Sooner or later, of course, the effectiveness of prohibition in states that have sought, in real earnest, to give the law a chance, and the achievements of partial prohibition in Massachusetts, must be undeniably apparent. But on Referendum No. 3 the Massachusetts electorate is called upon to end a policy by which the State goes halting between two opinions on a national issue, the relative merits of which are already clearly defined.

The claimed failure, at Great Meadow, where New York State maintains one of its numerous

## The Honor System in Prisons

prisons, of the so-called honor system among convicts, has been seized upon by some who look disparagingly upon any radical method of prison reform as a final abandonment of such humanitarian efforts. But in this particular case it appears that there are many things to be considered besides the superficial evidences of the inadaptability of the system in institutions where prisoners amenable to considerate treatment are confined. It is charged, while the statement is being made that the plan has failed, that as a matter of fact the method which received public approval before its adoption was authorized has never been given a fair or an intelligent test.

Mr. George W. Kirchwey, who at one time was warden of Sing Sing prison in New York State, where he was obliged to deal with all kinds and conditions of human derelicts, and who has been given credit by those who know him of being able to comprehend problems of prison management in the light of actual experience, insists that the honor system as outlined for adoption at Great Meadow is, in fact, both workable and practical. But he admits that no such plan can be successfully followed unless it has the sympathetic support and approval of those in authority in the prisons. The trouble, he intimates, is not with the system, but with the methods followed in attempting to apply it. He defends public sentiment in his State, which, he says, demands that the honor system be given a fair and reasonable test. Likewise he arraigns those who, he charges, have, because of prejudice, or lack of a desire to see the plan succeed, disregarded the wishes of those whose delegated authority they are supposed to exercise.

The burden of proof is upon those who admit or allege the system's failure. The experience of penitentiaries in those states where the plan has been sympathetically experimented with is that among the inmates of every penal institution there are those who willingly respond to the humane treatment which the honor plan provides. Scores of prison farms situated in the several states give agreeable and profitable employment to those prisoners who can be trusted to observe the less stringent rules enforced outside the bleak walls of the jails. Confidence thus bestowed is sometimes violated, but these infrequent breaches should not be counted against those who refuse to offend against the rule.

Those who have come to a realization that the prisons, after all, should be made places where the reformation of the criminally inclined can be effected or aided, are the ones who must insist that, despite infrequent alleged failures, a way that be found to extend the scope of this much-discussed honor plan. Many who are brought under its influence perhaps have never before known anything of such a school. Possibly it is their first opportunity to prove to themselves, even, that they can resist the temptation to do wrong. The process, for those so circumstanced, may be both slow and experimental. But, until some other way has been made plain, how is the tide of humanity which annually flows out from and back into the prisons to be checked? The regenerating process must begin somewhere. Until a better way appears it would seem that it might well begin in the prisons themselves.

Protests by British coal miners against increased exports of coal from Germany, on the ground that the German coal displaces an equal amount of British coal, emphasize the curious economic situation found in modern commerce and industry, that there always appears to be an overabundance of useful things.

For some unexplained reason the result of new inventions and discoveries that make labor more efficient, and greatly increase wealth production, is the manufacture of more goods than can find a sale, so that all the great industrial nations are now confronted with the problem of finding new markets for their surplus products. From an international point of view, it would seem to be highly desirable that the world's supply of coal should be increased by the amount that the German mines are able to furnish, and in a social order in which consumptive demand was equal to productive power there would be no question as to the advantages of a larger production of such an important material as coal.

But trade is not organized internationally, and with a surplus from one country other countries find that they must either reduce prices to what is often below production costs, or see their markets taken from them by competing products. It may seem that the attitude of the British miners is narrow and selfish,

but when it is a question of holding their jobs, or being thrown into the already large class of the unemployed, it is not surprising that they should object to losing their means of livelihood in order that Germany can raise funds for payment of war reparations. Under these conditions it is only natural that they regard the resumption of coal exportation by Germany as something that spells a period of depression for themselves and their employers.

American critics of the British miners, for what is termed their purely selfish attitude in this matter, should remember that there are a good many Americans who take just the same position regarding their own interests. During the past three months there have appeared in many American newspapers statements congratulating the farmers upon the fact that the partial loss of the wheat crop in Canada, and the prevalence of drought in various regions of Europe, would diminish the competition with American wheat in foreign markets, and thus materially raise wheat prices. That there should be a higher price for wheat seems to be so advantageous that the fact of an advance is being urged as a reason why at the coming national elections the farmers should vote for the party that happened to be in power when there was a partial failure of foreign wheat crops. If it is a good thing to have the supply of wheat reduced, why blame the British miners for objecting to an increased supply of coal?

It seems to have required the adroit questions of a number of skilled lawyers to wring

from a woman who was known to have given liberally to the support of charitable and other similar institutions the admission that these benefactions had totaled millions, and that in fact she had given from her large personal income all except that portion actually required for the support of herself and those dependent upon her. All these facts, when finally brought out, were told with that becoming modesty which has characterized the lady's unobtrusive generosity.

It is scarcely necessary, in view of the wide publicity which has been given to the disclosure, to mention the name of this unassuming benefactor. Few except the former Helen Gould, now Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, could qualify in the class in which she stands revealed. The public has had an intimation from time to time of her thoughtful generosity. Here, in some city, funds have been given to a Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. for the purpose of establishing or maintaining a permanent home. Elsewhere there have been inescapable indications of her desire to aid homeless and destitute children. But it probably has never been suspected that in supporting these charities Mrs. Shepard had been in the habit of giving practically her entire income.

Who can say that she has impoverished herself? Even she does not claim to have been made poorer. There can be no better or more profitable investment than money wisely and ungrudgingly placed where it will help someone to rise above and out of an entangling and degrading environment. Many besides the former Helen Gould realize this, and many besides her give, either of their wealth or their time, in ways as little advertised as have been the generous acts of this modest friend of many grateful men and women everywhere.

## Editorial Notes

While one may safely ignore the insinuations cast by Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale Divinity School in the matriculation address at Yale University, against what he designated as "foolish religionists," his assertion that "fear still has, and should have, a commanding place in every man's life," challenges attention. Much that he said was interesting and strikingly put, as, for example, when he told the students that altogether too many well-meaning people of today are "putting rubber tires on their consciences lest they should get a rude jolt from the Ten Commandments or some other old-fashioned barrier in the way of happiness." But regarding fear rightly having a commanding place in every man's life, one somehow recalls a far more inspiring statement, in which "religionists" (and not foolish ones, either) have found great comfort for many, many years: "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. . . . There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love."

Sir Charles A. Parsons' proposal to enlist international co-operation for the sinking of a twenty-foot shaft twelve miles toward the center of the earth, in the hope of obtaining thereby knowledge hitherto unavailable, pertaining to the physical sciences, at least strikes the imagination, even if it should fall to stir the pocketbooks of any multimillionaires. For it would cost, Sir Charles estimates, about \$100,000,000 and would take fifty years to build. The project, moreover, he urged on a recent occasion in New York, could not be considered a commercial one, "as there is no money to be made out of it by myself or by anyone else." Still, Sir Charles' reputation as an engineer—it is he who adapted steam turbine engines to commercial purposes on a large scale—may serve him in good stead in the pushing of this venture, which really has as much reason behind it, as he has himself pointed out, as attempted polar expeditions. And no one ever dreams of questioning the wisdom of these.

Planks demanding modification of prohibition enforcement laws and denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan have been bobbing up at state conventions very frequently of late. There being no obvious relation, their simultaneous appearance, as every schoolboy knows, must be regarded as coincidences.

## Some Unadvertised Benefactions

## History in the Making

By C. F. G. MASTERMAN

Parliament is exhibiting a most curious mood. It has been called together to discuss the bill implementing the treaty between Great Britain and South Ireland. That treaty is in jeopardy on one point. When it was agreed that Ulster might opt out of Ireland with a separate Parliament, it was agreed also between the then British Government and Sinn Féin leaders that if Ulster chose to do so, the boundary for Ulster should be defined, but should be drawn later, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, subject to geographical and economic considerations.

There are essentially the same words as used in decisions on all boundaries of the Treaty of Versailles. It was only on condition that this boundary should be drawn up by a commission made up, respectively, of a representative of North Ireland, a representative of South Ireland and an impartial chairman, that the leaders of South Ireland made peace and agreed to remain as a dominion within the Empire. South Ireland has appointed a boundary commissioner, the Government has appointed a chairman—a distinguished South African judge. Ulster alone hopes to get out of arranging the new boundary by refusing to appoint a commissioner at all.

The Government, therefore, after exhausting all efforts at persuasion, has introduced a bill permitting the boundary commission to function on condition it, itself, will appoint a commissioner who will look after the needs of Ulster, and that bill is under discussion.

All Ireland is seething with excitement over the bill; its reverberations are extending to America and the dominions where Irishmen reside. Even Europe is watching intently, for the treaty, as registered with the League of Nations, and everyone is anxious to know whether at the first test England is going to treat such a registered treaty as a "scrap of paper," but no sign of such interest is exhibited in Great Britain.

Except for the Irish immigrants in this land, everyone is tired of Ireland and no one wishes to hear any word about Ireland. For forty years and longer British politics and British interests have been deflected and hampered by Irish questions. People here, when the treaty was signed, that they would never hear of Ireland again. Leave them alone to work out their own salvation, has been the common sentiment.

That sentiment has been reflected in parliamentary debates. Scarcely a cheer has been raised from one side or the other; laughter has been equally absent. In solemn, dirge-like tones, each leader of the parties—Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, Herbert H. Asquith, followed today by Austen Chamberlain, who signed the treaty, J. R. Clynes, and even David Lloyd George, next to whom I have just been sitting to listen to a masterly speech—advanced arguments or maintained contentions which have been torn to tatters in every newspaper for the last month; and the members listened, or slept, or departed. Anything more different from the fierce, passionate debate I remember of eleven or twelve years ago it is impossible to imagine. In itself, the violence took the place of reason, arguments were shouted down. Today the whole atmosphere has been transformed, but every speaker of every party concluded every peroration with a fervent appeal to Ireland perform its work of reconciliation and trouble England no more. The bill will be passed, the boundary commission will report in due time. What may happen then remains utterly uncertain. We must hope, in the famous phrase, that "reason and the will of God" will prevail. The Prime Minister appears to have some knowledge of the forces at work which can make for permanent peace.

But no one is thinking about Ireland; everybody is thinking of the so-called Russian "treaty," and they are thinking so much of the Russian "treaty" that they are thinking of the devastating effect it may have on the alignment of political parties. In the long negotiations during the summer the Government gradually drifted into acceptance of a position which, at first, it had repeatedly repudiated. That was, that if the Bol-

sheviki made certain agreements about trade and debts, the British Government would guarantee a loan to the Soviet Government.

The discussion in the country, which has been fierce and heated, has gradually come to center round that loan guarantee. The Government guaranteed no loans to the Dominions, or to any foreign nations. The Conservatives have been entirely opposed to it. Without Liberal support, however, they cannot prevent it. All interest has turned on the Liberal decisions. After a party meeting, Mr. Asquith offered a motion in the name of the party, which, while agreeing to assistance to traders and other negotiators, definitely refused to advance British credit by means of a guaranteed loan. That means that if the Labor Party clings to its idea of a loan and challenges Parliament on it next month, it will be beaten.

Mr. MacDonald will then have to choose between resignation or dissolution. He will probably choose the latter, and Britain may be plunged, in a few weeks, into a general election, in which Labor will be fighting both other parties. Such a prospect is eagerly welcomed by the Left Wing, but viewed with dismay by the more sober Right. The Cabinet itself is supposed to be divided on the subject. Philip Snowden, who represents the Treasury, and who bitterly denounced the Agreement of London the day after Mr. MacDonald signed it, has not said in public a word in its favor and is supposed to be hostile to the whole idea.

So are all the merchants, shipping companies, chambers of commerce—indeed, the whole business world. An election on such an issue will rip in twain the "Bloc des Gauches," which has kept Labor in office for three years. Liberal and Labor candidates will be forced to fight each other in every constituency, and it is probable Conservatives will be returned with a majority of members but a minority of votes.

Lesser difficulties lie in the path of this rather drastic Government. It is being pressed by members of both other parties concerning the action of the Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, in first starting and then withdrawing the prosecution for sedition in an article in the Communist organ, "Workers' Weekly." This article called for the "Cabinet itself is supposed to be divided on the subject. Philip Snowden, who represents the Treasury, and who bitterly denounced the Agreement of London the day after Mr. MacDonald signed it, has not said in public a word in its favor and is supposed to be hostile to the whole idea."

When the prosecution was dropped, the Communist newspaper openly boasted it had put pressure on the Government to prevent its being prosecuted, and gave the names of members of the Labor Party who had threatened the Government with opposition unless this course was pursued. On being questioned, the Attorney-General denied this, but offered some lame contradictory explanations that the House of Commons was thoroughly discredited, and the Conservatives are going to secure a vote of censure next week.

Unless he can give better explanations of the whole incident, the vote of censure will be carried and the Attorney-General, or the whole Government, will have to resign. Then in a few days the annual meeting of the Labor Party is being held, at which a litter of resolutions is being proposed, varying from condemnation of wearing court dress, to denunciation of the Dawes report and censure of various members of the Cabinet, especially those who are not Socialists. The executive committee of the Labor Party has also issued a manifesto expelling Communists from the party and refusing to accept them as Labor candidates for Parliament, couched in very unflattering terms, and that also is likely to cause excitement, as the Communists are intent to put up a fight. Mr. MacDonald's gift of a baronetcy to a rich biscuit manufacturer, after that capitalist had given him a life interest in £30,000 preference shares, also caused much wagging of heads and searching of hearts. Fortunately, no one believes that this was a corrupt bargain, but the country recognizes that it was a most unwise transaction, which may be used as a precedent for corruption in future, and the "comrades" find it difficult to reconcile acceptance of this large sum from a capitalist by the leader of the party which is denouncing "capitalism" every day.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## Regarding Immigration to Canada

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Having seen letters on matters of public interest in your columns, I am emboldened to address you on a matter that seems to me to need clearing up, namely, immigration to Canada.

You hear, on one side, the slogan, "Go to Canada, you can always get employment there if you are willing to work." When you reach Canada, however, you find quite an army of unemployed, who, though willing to work, can discover no one to employ them.

It may interest intending immigrants to hear of the experiences of a party of four ex-service men who left under the auspices and advice of the Imperial Ex-Service Association, Bombay branch, last June. We were each of us strongly advised to go to Canada. The Soldiers' Settlement Board representative would meet us on arrival, and those of us who wished to settle on the land would be furnished with a farm, on one year's day and our keep. Those of us who had no such desire, but who had a trade or profession, would find positions right away in our particular trades. Further, after the farm workers had finished their year of training on a farm, they would be given a farm of their own on a twenty-five-year purchase deal.

On reaching Canada, the would-be farmers were told: (1) That the scheme under which they were shipped out was obsolete and had ceased to operate over two years ago; (2) work could be found for them on farms with farmers who were desirous of selling out their holdings if the candidates were willing to purchase these farms in due course; (3) work on farms could be found unconditionally, but for no fixed time, at \$25 a month. Those of us who were not wanting farm labor might apply to the already overcrowded labor bureau for employment.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the farmers and other vested interests are organizing these ramps in order to glut the labor market and thereby cheapen labor. About ten days ago the local papers came out with big headlines: "Twenty Hundred More Harvesters Wanted." My exchequer being low, I thought I would go along and collect a few dollars; so I obtained a permit from the Labor Office here to go to Moose Jaw on a concession ticket, and was leaving the next day. That evening I met a man whom I told of my intention, and he replied: "If you want one of those jobs, you go today! They don't want 1200 men; more likely 600, and if you go late you will find no job!" I said: "But why are they shorting for 1200?" He replied to the effect that it was a much-practiced scheme to empty Vancouver of as many unemployed as possible and dump them on some of the other towns.

Thousands are being invited to bring their savings out with them and buy land, while land is being given up daily here by those who have tried it, and people about certainly are warned to think well before leaving even the poorest of homes in England, or any other British country, to come here at present.

SRIO SETON SMITH,  
Late Captain Indian Army Reserve,  
1006 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B. C.

## Drunken Drivers and Jail Sentences

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am glad to see from the nature of many stories published in the Monitor, that you consider the drunken driver problem is of great importance.

The non-effective action of the grave and increasing problem of drunken driving is, in my opinion, jail sentences. At my suggestion, the publication of the American Legal Association now has at the top of each and every page this slogan, "Drunken Drivers Must Be Given Jail Sentences."

I have the whole prohibition cause in hand the drunken driver evil increasing as it is. If we are to have prohibition that prohibits we must have punishments that punish, and if we are to stop drunken drivers we must send them to jail.

Wm. Frederick Grant, Trust Company  
Quincy, Mass.

## Against the Child-Labor Amendment

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial on the so-called Child-Labor Amendment, you refer to the opposition to the ratification of this amendment as either "mercenary or based on misunderstanding." In this I believe that you do the opponents of the measure gross injustice, because, in the first place, they are simply believers in the preservation of local self-government. This the proposed amendment would do more to destroy than any other proposal yet made for changing America's frame of government.

Under the amendment, if adopted, Congress would be empowered not only to prohibit, but also to limit and regulate, the labor—whether paid or unpaid, whether in the home, on the farm, or in the factory, whether part-time or full-time, and whether beneficial or harmful—of all persons under sixteen years of age. Every state in the Union with the federal legislation would be null and void. Congress would be given the supreme power over the lives of one-third of the Nation's population.

This power, too, would not be confined to mere prohibition of labor, for there is also the power to "limit and regulate," and that carries with it the power to supervise the education, the recreation, the home conditions of all these persons. Congress could say, "You shall not labor unless you have passed certain mental and physical tests, unless you follow the program laid down by the bureau having charge of enforcement for the spending of your leisure time, and unless your home conditions comply with the rules and regulations of the bureau." And that Congress would undertake to exercise these broad powers is to be expected.

The plea which you make that the adoption of the amendment will help the textile industry of Massachusetts is utterly without foundation. There are more children under sixteen employed in the textile mills of Massachusetts and of the other New England states than in any group of southern states. For this statement I have no less an authority than Raymond S. Fuller, author of the bill for the Child Labor and the Constitution, and now the paid advocate of the amendment, who says in his book (page 9):

When nonagricultural occupations alone are considered, the proportion of children under 16 employed in gainful occupations is considerably larger for New England and for the middle Atlantic states, and slightly larger for the east, north, central states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin—than for any one of the three southern geographical divisions.

Mr. Fuller further states that, among the cities having a population of 100,000 or over, there are employed in gainful occupations in Fall River 18 per cent and in New Bedford 17 per cent of all children under sixteen years of age. According to Mr. Fuller's tabulations, these are the highest percentages for any communities of 100,000 or over in the entire country.

In another part of his book Mr. Fuller tells what great strides Alabama and other southern states have taken in recent years toward the elimination of child labor. He particularly praises the Department of Child Welfare of the State of Alabama, which provides correlated supervision for all the State's child welfare work. The fact is that the number of children under sixteen employed in textile mills, either north or south, is decreasing, and that the number of children employed in sixteen or employed is comparatively small, but is greater in the north than in the south. The real competitive handicap suffered by Massachusetts is its forty-eight-hour law as applied to women, who form a large and essential element among the textile workers.

The proposed amendment gives Congress no power whatever to deal with this situation.

In closing, let me repeat that the great theory of local self-government is at stake. If the amendment is adopted, bureaucracy and centralization will be in the saddle.

All should oppose this amendment who agree with James Bryce, the greatest student of modern democracy, that "Democracy means local self-government as its foundation. That is the school in which the citizen acquires the habit of independent action, learns what is due to the state, and learns how to govern."

HENRY P. BENTLEY,  
27 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.